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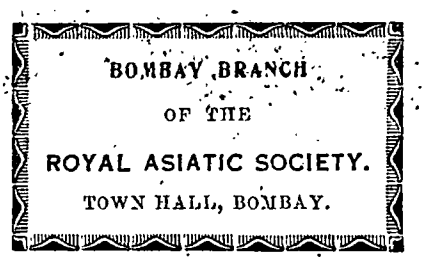

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A GUIDE

TO THE STUDY AND ARRANGEMENT OF

ENGLISH COINS;

GIVING A DESCRIPTION OF

EVERY DENOMINATION OF EVERY ISSUE IN

GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER,

FROM THE CONQUEST TO THE PRESENT TIME,

WITH ALL THE LATEST DISCOVERIES.

BY

HENRY WILLIAM HENFREY,

MEMBER OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

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PREFACE.

THERE has long been a want, by collectors of English Coins, of a small compact volume, at a moderate price, giving an account of every denomination of each issue, in gold, silver, and copper. The first works of much use to the collector were the "Views" of Thomas Snelling, published in 1763 and 1766. These books, though of great value, are not now to be cheaply or easily obtained, besides being somewhat obsolete. Ruding's standard volumes are a history of the coinage and not of the coins, and, though the plates are very useful, the price is beyond the means of the bulk of collectors. Mr. Hawkins' work, published in 1841, is of the greatest value, but the same objection, the price, is again encountered. Further, the silver coins are the only ones described.

The design of the present volume, therefore, is to supply this deficiency, and to provide a cheap, useful volume for collectors. Particular prominence has been given to the systematic arrangement of the contents, in order to facilitate the classification of a cabinet of coins.

The illustrations may prove useful, and have been carefully drawn for the most part from the coins themselves, two or three, however, are copied from the excellent plates of Hawkins.

The legends or inscriptions on the coins are printed throughout in large capitals. The full weight and fineness of each coin is given from the best authorities; together with the present state of rarity, exemplified by the prices from the recent coin sales.

The lists of the titles at full length in Latin, with their translations, are new features, and will, it is hoped, be of some use. The list of mint names on pages 5 to 13 of Part II., will assist in determining the places of mintage of the earlier coins.

My best thanks are due to John Evans, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., etc., for his valuable information and courteous replies to my questions.

Full descriptions of Oliver Cromwell's gold and silver coins are given for the first time.

The part relating to copper coins is almost entirely original, no detailed account of them having been published before. I am indebted to Mr. D. T. Batty, of Manchester, for suggestions and information during the printing of this portion of the work.

In conclusion, it is hoped that the present volume may aid in spreading the taste for, and the study of, those national monuments, our English Coins, which are, in the words of Swift, "of undoubted authority, of necessary use and observation, not perishable by time, nor confined to any certain place; properties not to be found in books, statues, pictures, buildings, or any

other monuments of illustrious actions." Pope has the same idea:—

> "Ambition sighed; she found it vain to trust
> The faithless column, and the crumbling bust,
> Huge moles, whose shadow stretched from shore to shore,
> Their ruins perished, and their place no more!
> Convinced, she now contracts her vast design,
> And all her triumphs shrink into a coin."

Besides their great and acknowledged value to the student of history, their great beauty of design and workmanship claims our attention. The Rev. Charles Boutell says, "Not only are many of the coins of past centuries executed with a genuine feeling for art, and more particularly for that expression of art which is appropriate to the works of the numismatist, but in their types and legends they also exhibit truly felicitous conceptions, expressed after the most effective forms."

HENRY WILLIAM HENFREY.

MARKHAM HOUSE,
COLLEGE ROAD, BRIGHTON.
March, 1870.

EXPLANATION OF

NUMISMATIC TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

THE *obverse* of a coin is that side on which the portrait, bust, or name of the king is placed, and in the following pages is denoted by "*Obv.*"

The *reverse* of a coin is of course the reverse or other side, the back of a coin, denoted by "*Rev.*"

The *field* is the open space in the centre of a coin where no figure is placed.

The *exergue* of a coin is that part which is divided from the field by a line, upon which the figures of the reverse stand.

The weights of the coins are given throughout in Troy grains, marked "*grs.*"

"*m. m.*" stands for mint mark.

Throughout the following pages the term "right" is used to indicate the right hand of the person inspecting the coin, and *not* the heraldic *dexter*.

PART I.

GOLD COINS.

GUIDE TO ENGLISH COINS.

PART I.—GOLD COINS.

EXPLANATION OF THE INSCRIPTIONS ON GOLD COINS.

TITLES, &c. CHIEFLY ON THE OBVERSE.

HENRICUS Rex III. Henry III. King.

EDWARDUS / RICARDUS / *or* HENRICUS } Dei Gratia, Rex Angliæ et Franciæ, Dominus Hiberniae et Aquitaniae.

Edward, Richard, *or* Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and France, Lord of Ireland and Aquitain.

EDWARDUS / HENRICUS / RICARDUS / *or* HENRICUS VIII. } Dei Gratia, Rex Angliae et Franciae, Dominus Hiberniae.

Edward, &c., by the grace of God, King of England and France, Lord of Ireland.

HENRICUS VIII. / *or* EDWARDUS VI. } Rutilans Rosa Sine Spina, *or* Rosa Sine Spina.

Henry VIII. or Edward VI., the shining rose without a thorn, *or* the rose without a thorn.

HENRICUS 8, *or* VIII.
EDWARDUS 6, *or* VI.
MARIA, *or*
ELIZABETHA
} Dei Gratia, Angliae, Franciae, et Hiberniae, Rex, *or* Regina.

Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, *or* Elizabeth, by the grace of God, King *or* Queen of England, France and Ireland.

PHILLIPUS et MARIA Dei Gratia Rex et Regina.

Philip and Mary, by the grace of God, King and Queen.

JACOBUS, Dei Gratia, Angliae, Scotiae, Franciae, et Hiberniae, Rex.

James, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland.

J. D. G., Rosa Sine Spina.

James, by the grace of God, a rose without a thorn.

JACOBUS, *or* Carolus, Dei Gratia, Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae Rex.

James *or* Charles, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

The Commonwealth of England.

OLIVARIUS Dei Gratia Reipublicae Angliae, Scotiae, et Hiberniae, &c., Protector.

Oliver, by the grace of God, Protector of the Republic of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c.

CAROLUS II.
JACOBUS II.
or GULIELMUS III.
} Dei Gratia, Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae Rex.

Charles II., James II., *or* William III., by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

GULIELMUS et MARIA Dei Gratia Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae, Rex et Regina.

William and Mary, by the grace of God, King and Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

ANNA Dei Gratia Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae, Regina.

Anne, by the grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

GEORGIUS, Dei Gratia, Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae Rex, Fidei Defensor, Brunsvicensis et Lunenbergensis Dux, Sacri Romani Imperii Archi-Thesaurarius et Princeps Elector (*or* et Elector only).

George, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick, and Lunenberg, Arch-Treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire, and Prince Elector *or* Elector.

GEORGIUS II. *or* GEORGIUS III., Dei Gratia, Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae Rex, Fidei Defensor, Brunsvicensis et Lunenbergensis Dux, Sacri Romani Imperii Archi-Thesaurarius et Elector.

George II. or George III., by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenberg, Arch-Treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire, and Elector.

GEORGIUS III., Dei Gratia, Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae Rex.

George III., by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

GEORGIUS III.
GEORGIUS IIII. *or* IV.
or GULIELMUS IV. } Dei Gratia, Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor.

George III., George IV., *or* William IV., by the grace of God, King of the British Isles, Defender of the Faith.

VICTORIA, Dei Gratia, Britanniarum Regina, Fidei Defensor.

Victoria, by the grace of God, Queen of the British Isles, Defender of the Faith.

N.B. The letter "Z" on some coins is an ancient contraction for "et." The letter "E" was also used often for the diphthong "Æ."

MOTTOES, &c. ON THE REVERSE.

WILLEM ON LUND, or LUNDE. William at London; the name of the moneyer and that of the mint. (This is only on the gold pennies of Henry III., being the sole instance of the occurrence of mint names on gold coins).

A DOMINO FACTUM EST ISTUD, ET EST MIRABILE IN OCULIS NOSTRIS. It is the work of the Lord, and is wonderful in our eyes.

AMOR POPULI PRAESIDIUM REGIS. The love of the people is the king's protection.

CULTORES SUI DEUS PROTEGIT. God protects his worshippers.

DECUS ET TUTAMEN. An ornament and a safeguard. (On the edge of many of the larger pieces).

DOMINE NE IN FURORE TUO ARGUAS ME. O Lord, do not argue with me in thine anger.

EXALTABITUR IN GLORIA. He shall be exalted in glory.

EXURGAT DEUS, DISSIPENTUR INIMICI. Let God arise, let his enemies be scattered. Psalm lxviii. 1.

FACIAM EOS IN GENTEM UNAM. I will make them one people. (On coins of James I., alluding to England and Scotland).

FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA. Kingdoms flourish by concord.

GOD WITH US.

HENRICUS ROSAS, REGNA JACOBUS. Henry, the roses: James, the kingdoms. (In allusion to the union of the two roses of York and Lancaster, by Henry VII., and the projected union of England and Scotland in the reign of James I).

JESUS AUTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLORUM IBAT. But Jesus, passing through the midst of them, went his way. Luke iv. 30.

LUCERNA PEDIBUS MEIS VERBUM TUUM. Thy word is the light of my footsteps.

O CRUX, AVE, SPES UNICA. Hail! O cross, the only hope.

PAX QUÆRITUR BELLO. Peace is to be sought by war.

PER CRUCEM TUAM SALVA NOS CHRISTE REDEMPTOR. By thy cross save us, O Christ, our Redeemer.

RELIG. PROT. LEGES. ANGL. LIBER. PARL. (On coins of Charles I., in conformity with his declaration, that he would "preserve the Protestant religion, the laws, and liberties of his subjects, and privileges of Parliament.").

SCUTUM FIDEI PROTEGET EUM *or* EAM. The shield of faith protects him or her.

TALI DICATA SIGNO MENS FLUCTUARE NEQUIT. With such a sign (the cross) a devoted mind is unable to waver.

TUEATUR UNITA DEUS. God upholds the united.

HENRY III.

1257.

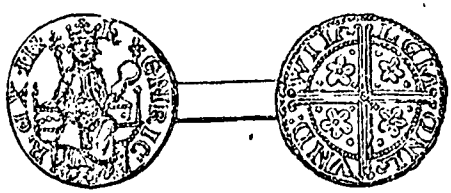

FIG. 1.—GOLD PENNY OF HENRY III.

Until the commencement of the last century, it was the generally received opinion that Edward III. was the first English monarch who coined gold money in this kingdom. About 1730, however, attention was drawn to a passage in a manuscript chronicle of the city of London, which states that, in 1257, this king coined a penny of fine gold, of the weight of two sterlings (silver pennies of the time), and ordered that it should pass for twenty pence.

These coins, nevertheless, do not seem to have been popular, as Mr. Carte, in his History of England, says that the citizens of London made a representation against them on the 24th Nov., in the same year, and that "the king was so willing to oblige them, that he published a proclamation, declaring that nobody was obliged to take it (the gold penny), and whoever did, might bring it to his exchange, and receive there the value at which it had been made current, an halfpenny only being deducted, probably for the coinage."

By a proclamation of his 54th year, quoted by Snelling, the value of this coin was raised from 20 pence to 24 pence, or two shillings.

These gold pennies are extremely rare, two or three specimens only being known. One of the two in the British Museum was purchased for £41. 10s. Another sold for £140. at Captain Murchison's sale in June, 1864. They bear *obv.*, the king crowned, seated on his throne in royal robes, and holding in his right hand a sceptre, and in his left the orb. HENRIC'. REX III. *rev.*, a long double cross, or cross voided, extending nearly to the edge of the coin; with a rose between three pellets in each angle. WILLEM. ON LVND., LVNDE., or LVNDEN. The workmanship is much superior to that of the silver coins of the same period. (See Fig. 1).

Weight.—45$\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Fineness.—Pure or fine gold, without alloy.

Between the issue of this gold penny in 1257, and the first issue of Edward III. in 1344, an interval of nearly ninety years, no coinage of gold money is known to have taken place.

Camden conjectures that ignorance was the cause which so long prevented our monarchs from coining gold, but Ruding (3rd edit. i, 217) says that "the true reason seems to be, that coins of gold were not wanted, when the price of the necessary articles of life was completely within the reach of money of an inferior metal. And in confirmation of this it may be observed, that the gold money which was struck in the early part of this reign (Edward III's) is nearly as fresh as it was on its first issuing from the mint; from whence we may reasonably infer that its circulation was extremely limited."

EDWARD III.

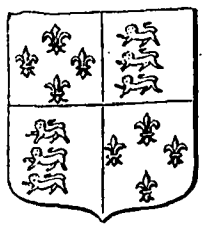

FIG. 2.

Arms.—Quarterly ; 1st and 4th, *Azure*, semé of fleurs-de-lis, *or*: for France. 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, three lions passant-guardant in pale, *or*: for England.

Issue.—Four. 1st, 1344. 2nd, 1344. 3rd, 1346. 4th, 1347.

FIRST ISSUE.—18TH YEAR.

Denominations.—Florin, Half Florin, Quarter Florin.

Florin. *Obv.*, the king, crowned and robed, sitting under a canopy, holding a sceptre in his right hand, and the orb in his left ; on the robe is a fleur-de-lis, and on either side of the throne a leopard. In the field are numerous fleurs-de-lis. EDW'RD. GRA. REX ANGL. FRA. HIB. *Rev.*, a tressure of four curves, with a beaded interior, containing a short beaded cross with quatrefoiled and foliated ends, and a quatrefoil in the centre. In each curve of the tressure a crown, and in each of the centre angles a lion or leopard. This piece, much the finer of the only two known, was found with the other in the Tyne, and which is now in the British Museum, but this one differs in having a greater number of fleurs-de-lis in the field, and also in

having a fleur-de-lis on the king's robe. This coin sold at Mr. Forster's sale in May 1868, for £113.

Half Florin. *Obv.*, a leopard crowned, with a banner of the arms (as Fig. 2) fastened to his neck and flowing back on the shoulder. EDWAR.' D. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. DNS. HIB. *Rev.*, In a tressure of four curves, beaded inside, with a lion at every outer angle, a cross fleurée having a quatrefoil opening in the centre, and at the extremity of each arm. DOMINE NE IN FVRORE TVO ARGVAS ME.

Quarter Florin. *Obv.*, the royal crest, viz :—a lion crowned standing on a helmet; the field covered with fleurs-de-lis. EDWR. R. ANGL. Z. FRANC. D. HIB. *Rev.*, a cross fleurée, beaded, with the ends richly ornamented, a quatrefoil opening in the centre. EXALTABITVR IN GLORIA. One specimen has EXALTABITAR (*sic*).

Weight of the Florin, 108 grs., *Current for* six shillings.
„ „ Half Florin, 54 grs., „ 3s.
„ „ Quarter Florin, 27 grs,, „ 1s. 6d.

Fineness.—23 carats, 3½ grains pure gold, to ½ grain alloy. This sort of gold is in general called the old standard of England, and was the only kind used until the 35th year of Henry VIII., 1544.

The method of computing the fineness of gold is founded upon an ideal pound, the "carat pound," which is divided into 24 parts, called carats, each of which is again divided into quarters, called grains. Thus pure gold, without alloy, is gold of 24 carats.

Rarity.—All extremely rare; a brilliant specimen of the quarter-florin sold for £170, at Captain Murchison's sale in 1864.

SECOND ISSUE.—18TH YEAR.

Denominations.—Noble, Quarter Noble.

Noble. *Obv*, the king, crowned, in armour, standing in a

ship, with his sword in his right hand, and in his left a shield bearing the quartered arms of England and France (as Fig. 2). EDWAR. D. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. DNS. HYB. *Rev.*, a tressure of eight curves, with a beaded interior, and with trefoils in the outer angles, containing a cross fleurée beaded. Over each limb of the cross a fleur-de-lis. In each quarter a lion under a crown. In the centre a rose of four leaves, pointed with as many trefoils, including the letter L for London, the place of mintage. IHC. TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT.

Quarter Noble. One sold at Mr. Forster's sale in 1868, for £9.

Weight of the Noble, $136\frac{56}{79}$ grs; *Current for* 6s. 8d.
" „ „ Quarter Noble $34\frac{14}{79}$ grs; „ 1s. 8d.

Fineness.—Same as the 1st issue.

Rarity.—Extremely rare.

Ruding thinks that these coins derived their name "from the *noble* nature of the metal of which they were composed;" and says, "It is indeed extraordinary that they were not rather entitled from the new and singular type of a ship with which they were impressed, and thus remarkably distinguished from every other coin at that time existing. This could have been adopted only for the purpose of commemorating some great and well known event, which I conceive to have been the signal victory that King Edward obtained over the French fleet, off Sluys, on Midsummer-day in the year 1340, when two French admirals and about 30,000 men were slain, and above 230 of their large ships were taken, with but inconsiderable loss on the part of the English."

These coins were so beautiful that various reports were circulated about their fabrication. Some said that the gold was made by alchymists in the Tower of London, and that the reason why the inscription IHESVS, &c. (Luke iv. 30), was put on the gold coins, was "because Riply, the

alchymist, when he made gold in the Tower, the first time he found it, spoke these words (per medium illorum); that is, per medium ignis, et sulphuris." Ruding, however, believes that the text refers to the naval victory over the French, and that it alludes to the intrepidity and prudence united in that glorious encounter.

With reference to this noble, the late Admiral Smyth, whose name is so celebrated both in numismatic and astronomical circles, says in his splendid work on the "Roman Consular Coins in the Northumberland Cabinet":—"Among the first regular gold mintage of England, her maritime prowess was again recognised,—for Edward the Third, after his naval victory off Flushing, struck the famous Rose Nobles, a coinage then superior to any currency in the world for fabric, and at least equal in metal. They bore on one side—from Luke iv. 30*—*Jesus autem transiens per medium illorum ibat*, with a cross and the royal arms impaled in an undulating circle, resembling the outline of an expanded rose; whence the name: on the other side appears the king's own effigies, with a sword in his right hand, a crown on his head, and a blazoned shield held on his left arm; he is seated in a richly-carved ship, floating on waves. This gave rise to the old couplet.—

"Foure things our NOBLE sheweth unto me,
King, ship, and sword, and power of the sea."

This national type was occasionally continued, particularly by such conquering sovereigns as Henry the Fifth, and Queen Elizabeth,—but it had generally to give way to the spiritless and unintellectual armorial balderdash with which the numismatology of modern Europe has been so bitterly degraded. It is high time that objects of meaning,

* "The singular Scripture text inscribed on this reverse has been the subject of considerable discussion; but the most natural way of accounting for it, is to suppose that it was adopted by Edward with reference to the great naval victory then obtained."

elegance, and—in this country—of naval allusion, should supersede the soul-less quarterings which have hitherto offended the eye of judgement."

THIRD ISSUE.—20TH YEAR.

Denomination.—Noble. Quarter Noble.

Noble, Exactly similiar to the 2nd issue noble, but E for Edward instead of L in the centre of the reverse.

Quarter Noble. One sold at Mr. Duncombe's sale, in June 1869, from the Durrant collection. E in the centre of the reverse

Weight of the Noble, $128\frac{4}{7}$ grs., *Current for* 6s. 8d.

„ Quarter Noble, $32\frac{1}{12}$ grs. (about) „ 1s. 8d.

Fineness.—Same as that of the 1st issue.

Rarity.—Extremely rare.

FOURTH ISSUE.—21ST. AND FOLLOWING YEARS.

Denominations.—Noble, Half or Maille Noble.

Quarter or Ferling Noble.

Mr. Cuff, in vol. v. of the "Numismatic Chronicle," divides the coins of this issue into three periods: 1st., those struck after his 20th year, and before the treaty of Bretigny (between 1347 and 1360), which have the title of King of France without that of Aquitaine; 2nd, such as were coined during the term of that treaty, between 1360 and 1369, which are without the title of King of France, and bear that of Lord of Aquitaine; and 3rd, those coined subsequent to 1369, having both titles upon them. We think that we can do no better than follow the arrangement of this eminent collector, and proceed to describe the coins.

Noble. *First Period,* 1347-1360. *Obv.*, similar in design to the 2nd issue noble. EDWARD. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. D. HYB. or HIB. *Rev.*, also similar to 2nd issue, but E for Edward in the centre of the cross. IHC. or

IHS. AVTEM TRANSIENS P. MEDIVM ILLORV. IBAT. Some have a C instead of the first S in TRANSIENS and IBA for IBAT., others PER instead of P. *Second Period*, 1360-1369. *Obv.*, the same type, but sometimes with a flag bearing St. George's cross in the stern of the ship. EDWARD. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. DNS. HYB. Z. AQT., or AQVIT., or EDWARD. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. DNS. HYBN. Z. ACQ.,* or DNS. HYB. Z. AQ. *Rev.*, similar to that of the 1st period. IHC AVTEM TRANSIENS (or TRANCIENS) PER MEDIV. ILLORUM IBAT. The piece with ACQ. on the obverse reads IHC. AVTEM PER MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT. A noble of this period has the letter C in place of the E in the centre of the reverse, denoting that it was coined at Calais.

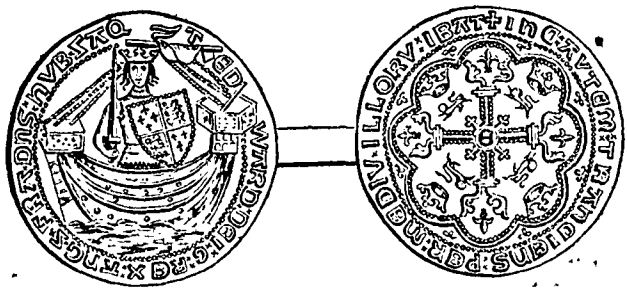

FIG. 3.—NOBLE OF EDWARD III., 4TH ISSUE.

Third Period, after 1369. *obv.*, similar, sometimes with and sometimes without the flag, EDWARD. DEI G. REX ANG. Z. FRA. DNS. HYB. Z. AQT., or EDWARD. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. DNS. HYB. Z. AQVIT.

*This coin is very remarkable both for having the word TRANSIENS omitted on the reverse, and also in having only lions on the side of the ship, "The only specimen," says Mr. Cuff, "I have ever met with, that did not bear lions and fleurs-de-lis alternately. On two other nobles we have only two ropes instead of three. These also are uncommon varieties."

(or AQ.). *rev.*, similar to the others. IHC. AVTEM TRANCIENS PER MEDIV. ILLORV. IBAT, or IHC. AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT.

Half Noble. *Obv.*, similiar in type to the Noble, and also sometimes with and sometimes without the flag in the stern. EDWARDVS DEI G. REX ANGL. D. EDWARDV. (or EDWARDI.) DEI G. REX ANGL. D. EDWARD. DEI GRA. REX. ANGL. D., EDWARD. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. D. HYB., EDWARD. DEI GRA. REX ANG., EDWARD DEI G. REX ANGL., EDWARD. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC., EDWARD. DI. G. REX ANGL. FRANC. D. HYB., EDWARD. DEI G. REX ANGL. D. HYB. Z. AQT., EDWAR. DEI G. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC., (or with the addition of D), ED. DEI GRA. REX ANGL., ED. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. DI., ED. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. DNS. HYB. Z. ACQ. *Rev.*, similiar to the noble, but on many specimens the angles of the cross terminate in annulets. Pieces coined at the Calais mint have a C. in the centre of the cross, others have an E. DOMINE NE IN FVRORE TVO ARGVAS ME, DOMINE IN FVRORE TVO ARGVAS ME, DOMIN. IN FVRORE TVO ARGVAS M., or DOMINE IN FVRORE TVO ARGVTS ME.

Quarter Noble. *Obv.*, a tressure of eight arches pointed with trefoils, containing the royal arms (as Fig. 2.) in a beaded shield. EDWR. R. ANGLIE Z. DNVS. HY., EDWR. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. D., EDWAR. R. ANGL. Z. FRANC. D. HY., EDWAR. DEI GRA. REX. ANGL., EDWAR. DEI GRAC. REX ANGL. D., EDWAR. D. G. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC., EDWARD. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. (or with the addition of D.) or EDWARD. D. G. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. D. HYB. *Rev.*, a tressure of eight arches with fleurs-de-lis and lions alternately in the arches, containing a cross fleurée. Some have an annulet in the

centre and in each quarter, others a pellet in the centre and annulets in the quarters, or pellet in the centre and trefoils in the angles, or pellet in the centre and pellets in the quarters, or E in the centre and trefoils in the angles, or a fleur-de-lis in the centre. EXALTABITVR IN GLORIA (or GLORA), or EXALTABITVR IN GLORIA AN.

Weight of the Noble, 120 grs., *Current for* 6s. 8d.
„ „ Half Noble, 60 grs., „ 3s. 4d.
„ „ Quarter Noble, 30 grs., „ 1s. 8d.

Fineness.—Same as the 1st. issue.

Rarity.—All common, with the exception of a few peculiar pieces. Nearly 200 were found in the bed of the Thames, opposite the House of Lords, in 1841, and many others have been found since. The noble of this issue is known from those of the 2nd and 3rd issues by having AVTEM in the legend of the reverse, which the latter have not.

RICHARD II.

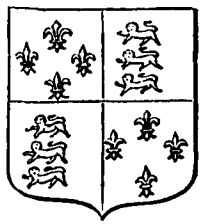

FIG. 4.

Arms.—Quarterly; 1st and 4th, *Azure*, semé of fleurs-de-lis, *or*: for France. 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, three lions passant-guardant in pale, *or*: for England.

1377.

Denominations.—Noble. Half Noble. Quarter Noble.

Noble. *Obv.*, the king, crowned, in armour, standing in a ship, with a sword in his right hand, and in his left, a shield bearing the arms (as Fig. 4). Some have a flag in the stern of the ship, others are without, of which latter sort one has an escallop shell on the rudder. RICARD. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. DNS. HIB. Z. AQT., or DNS. HIB. Z. AQ., or D. HIB. Z. AQ. One has REX ANGL. DNS. HIB. Z. AQ. *Rev.*, a tressure of eight curves, with a beaded interior, and with trefoils in the outer angles, containing a cross fleurée beaded. Over each limb of the cross a fleur-de-lis. In each quarter a lion under a crown. In the centre a rose of four leaves, pointed with as many trefoils, including the letter R for Richard. IHC. AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIV. ILLORVM IBAT. A noble of this reign has the obverse of Edward III., 4th

issue, joined to a reverse of Richard II., with R in the centre.

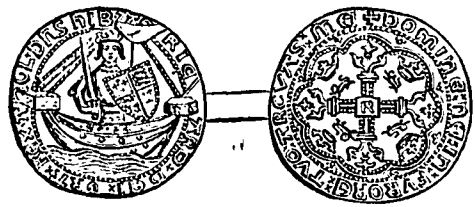

FIG. 5.—HALF NOBLE OF RICHARD II.

Half Noble. *Obv.*, similar in type to the noble, and also sometimes with and sometimes without the flag. RICARD. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. DNS. HIB. Z. AQ., or RICARD. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. D. HYB. *Rev.*, similar to the noble. DOMINE NE IN FVRORE TVO ARGVAS ME. A half noble of this reign has the reverse struck from a die of Edward III., with E in the centre.

Quarter Noble. *Obv.*, a tressure of eight curves, containing the royal arms (as Fig. 4) in a beaded shield. RICARD. DI. GRA. REX ANG. *Rev.*, a tressure of eight curves, with fleurs-de-lis and lions alternately in the arches, containing a cross fleurée. Trefoils in the angles, and an annulet in the centre. EXALTABITVR IN GLORIA.

Weight of the Noble, 120 grs.; *Current for* 6s. 8d.
„ „ Half Noble, 60 grs.; „ 3s. 4d.
„ „ Quarter Noble, 30 gts.; „ 1s. 8d.

Fineness.—Same as the 1st issue of Edward III.

Rarity.—Not common, half noble rare. One sold at Mr. Gott's sale, in July 1866, for £6. 6s. An extra fine specimen sold for £9. 5s. at Capt. Murchison's sale, in June 1864.

HENRY IV.

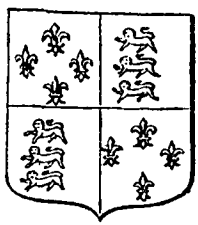

FIG. 6.

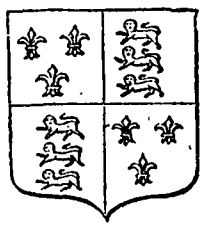

FIG. 7.

Arms.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Azure*, semé of fleurs-de-lis, *or*: for France. 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, three lions passant-guardant in pale, *or*: for England. (Fig. 6).

Or perhaps: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Azure*, THREE fleurs-de-lis, *or*: for France. 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, three lions passant-guardant in pale, *or*: for England (Fig. 7).

Issues.—Two. 1st, before 1412. 2nd, in 1412.

FIRST ISSUE.—BEFORE 13TH YEAR.

Denominations.—Noble. Half Noble. Quarter Noble.

Noble. *Obv.*, the king crowned, in armour, standing in a ship, with a sword in his right hand, and in his left a shield bearing the quartered arms of England and France (as Fig. 6). Sometimes with a flag in the stern of the ship, and sometimes without. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. DNS. HI. Z. AQ. *Rev.*, a tressure of eight curves with a beaded interior, and with trefoils in the outward angles, containing a cross fleurée, beaded. Over each limb of the cross a fleur-de-lis, and a lion under a crown in each quarter. In the centre a rose of four leaves

pointed with as many trefoils, including the letter H for Henry. IHC. AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIV. ILLORVM IBAT. A noble exists with the name of HENRIC., and with the arms as Fig. 7, which, from its weight, 113 grs. (over 108 and under 120), must either belong this coinage or to that of Henry VI. on his restoration. However, angels and angelets are the only coins generally assigned to the latter coinage, and arms with three fleurs-de-lis only (as Fig. 7), are not believed to belong to this king (Henry IV). If however, some writers are correct in their conjecture that Henry IV. first adopted this shield (Fig. 7), here is the proper place for the insertion of the coin in question. It bears: *Obv.*, similar to the preceding noble, but arms with three fleurs-de-lis only on the shield (as Fig. 7), whereas all the former ones were "semé" that is "strewed" with four or five; no flags, and has a fleur-de-lis under the king's elbow. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. DNS. HYB. *Rev.*, similar to the last noble. IHC. AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIV. ILLORV. IBAT. The foregoing remarks also apply to another noble, weighing 119 grs., and having *Obv.*, like the the first noble in this reign, and no flag, but arms as Fig. 7. HENRIC. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. D. HIB. AQ. *Rev.*, also similar, but *m. m.* a fleur-de-lis. IHC. AVT. TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORV. IBAT.

Half Noble. *Obv.*, similar to the noble, arms as Fig. 6. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. *Rev.*, also similar, but DOMINE NE IN FVRORE TVO ARGVAS ME.

Quarter Noble. *Obv.*, a tressure of eight arches, containing the royal arms (as Fig. 6), in a beaded shield. HENRICVS DI. GRA. ANGL. Z. FRAN. *Rev.*, a tressure of eight curves with fleurs-de-lis and lions alternately in

the arches, containing a cross fleurée. Trefoils in the angles, and an annulet in the centre. EXALTABITVR IN GLORIA.

Weight of the Noble, 120 grs.; *Current for* 6s. 8d.
„ „ Half Noble, 60 grs.; „ 3s. 4d.
„ „ Quarter Noble, 30 grs.; „ 1s. 8d.

Fineness.—Some as the 1st issue of Edward III.

Rarity.—Very rare; a noble sold at Mr. Forster's sale, May 1868, for £12.

SECOND ISSUE.—13TH YEAR.

Denominations.—Noble. Quarter Noble.

Noble. *Obv.*, similar in type to the 1st issue noble; arms as Fig. 6; and a flag in the stern of the ship. HENRIC. DI. . . . (legend obliterated) . . . . ANGL. Z. FRANC. D. HIB. Z. AQE. *Rev.*, similar to 1st issue noble. IHC. AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIV. ILLORVM IBAT. A noble of this issue sold at Captain Murchison's sale, in June 1864, for £6. 10s. It had a small trefoil by the head of the lion in the second curve of the tressure on the reverse.

Sandford is of opinion that Henry IV. was the first King of England that, in imitation of his contemporary Charles VI. of France, reduced the number to three fleurs-de-lis only, as in Fig. 7. If he is right then the following noble should belong to this coinage, though the only coins that can, *with certainty*, be placed here, are pieces with the arms as Fig. 6.

Noble. *Obv.*, similar to the first noble, but wants the flag, and has four ropes from the mast to the stern, arms as Fig. 7. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. DNS. HIB. Z. AQ. *Rev.*, similar to that of the first noble in this issue.

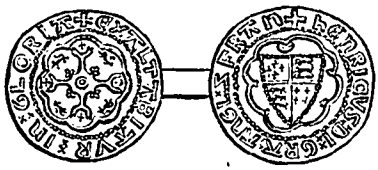

FIG. 8.—QUARTER NOBLE OF HENRY IV., 2ND ISSUE.

Quarter Noble. Similar to that of the 1st issue.
Weight of the Noble, 108 grs.; *Current for* 6s. 8d.
„ „ Quarter Noble, 27 grs.; „ 1s. 8d.
Fineness.—Same as the 1st issue of Edward III.
Rarity.—Very rare; a noble sold at Mr. Forster's sale in 1868, for £11.

HENRY IV., V., AND VI.

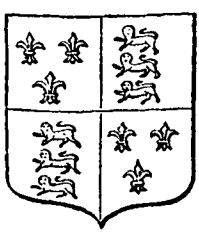

FIG. 9.

Arms.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Azure*, three fleurs-de-lis, or: for France. 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, three lions passant-guardant in pale, *or*: for England.

Issues.—Three. Henry IV., 13th year, 1412. Henry V., 2nd year, 1414. Henry VI., 1st year, 1422. For want of information the following coins cannot now be positively assigned to any particular Henry, as no numerals were placed after their names, the simple HENRICVS being on all. We have reason to believe, however, that nearly all, if not the whole, belong to Henry V. and VI. The first issue of Henry IV. is known immediately by the weight, but the only coins (as we have before remarked) which can be ascribed with certainty to his 2nd issue have the arms "semé of fleurs-de-lis," as Fig. 6.

Denominations.—Nobles. Half Nobles. Quarter Nobles.

Nobles. *Obv.*, similar in type to those of the first issue of Henry IV., but arms as Fig. 9, and many little variations in detail. Some have a flag in the stern of the ship, others are without. The number of ropes from the mast to the stern is generally two, some have three, and others five. There are also numerous small marks placed in various parts of the coin; as annulets, pellets, trefoils, etc. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. DNS. HYB., HIB., or HIYB. *Rev.*, similar to Henry IV., 1st issue, and also numerous little marks, as fleur-de-lis, etc. *m. m.* fleur-de-lis or pierced cross. IHC. AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIV. ILLORV. IBAT.; or IHC. AVT. TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORV. IBAT, or IHC. AVT. TRANCES (*sic*) PER MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT. Another has TRNCIENS (*sic*). A noble was exhibited before the Numismatic Society, in March 1865, "which might probably be referred to the last coinage of Henry VI., on account of the great similarity of the portrait and general character of the obverse to that of the excessively rare nobles of the first coinage of Edward IV. It is remarkable that the H in the centre of the reverse is upside down, and that the same is the case with the die with which the reverse of the nobles of Edward IV. were struck, an E having, however, been

punched in over the H." The following is the description of the piece in question (See Numismatic Chronicle, vol. v) :—*Obv.*, usual type, but portrait like the first type of Edward IV.; under the shield a fleur-de-lis, between a leaf and an annulet; on the ship's side three fleurs-de-lis and two lions. HENRIC. DI. GRA REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. DNS. HY. *Rev.*, as usual, *m. m.* fleur-de-lis, with the H in the centre upside down. IHC. AVT. TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORV. IBAT.

Half Nobles. *Obv.*, similar to the nobles, and also sometimes with and sometimes without a flag. Two ropes from the mast to the stern of the ship. Various small marks about the coin, and the arms as Fig. 9. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANG. (or ANGL) Z. FRANC. *Rev.*, also similar in type to the nobles. *m. m.* a fleur-de-lis. DOMINE NE IN FVRORE TVO ARGVAS ME. One coin has E in the centre of the reverse, which must have been struck from a die of an Edward.

Quarter Nobles. *Obv.*, similar to the first issue of Henry IV., but arms as Fig. 9. Some have a fleur-de-lis over the shield, others a crescent and a rose at the sides. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGL., or HENRIC. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. *Rev.*, also like Henry IV.'s 1st issue, but a fleur-de-lis in the centre. *m. m.* fleur-de-lis. EXALTABITVR IN GLORIA.

In all three issues:—

Weight of the Noble, 108 grs.; *Current for* 6s. 8d.
„ „ Half Noble, 54 grs.; „ 3s. 4d.
„ „ Quarter Noble, 27 grs.; „ 1s. 8d.

Fineness.—Same as the 1st issue of Edward III.

Rarity.—All common.

EDWARD IV.

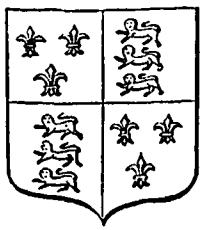

FIG. 10.

Arms.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Azure*, three fleurs-de-lis, *or*: for France. 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, three lions passant-guardant in pale, *or*: for England.

Issues.—Two. 1st, 1464. 2nd, 1465.

FIRST ISSUE.—4TH YEAR.

Denomination.—Noble.

Noble. No. 1. *Obv.*, similar in type to all the preceding nobles, having the king standing in a ship, holding a sword and the shield of arms as Fig. 10. No flag or rudder to the ship, but two ropes from the mast to the stem, and four to the stern. A fleur-de-lis under the shield, and no *m. m.* EDWARD.DI GRA.REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. DNS. HYB. *Rev.*, the usual type, but the E in the centre appears to have been stamped over an H. *m. m.* a fleur-de-lis. IHC. AVT. TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORV. IBAT. Weight 107½ grs.; in the finest possible condition. No. 2. Some slight variations from No. 1, show it to have been struck from a different die. Weight, 107¼ grs. These two coins are the only examples known of the first gold coinage of

Edward IV. in 1464. The first one was communicated to the Numismatic Society in November, 1852, by John Evans, Esq., F.R.S., and the second by the same gentleman some time afterwards. They are extremely rare, which circumstance Mr. Evans attributed to the fact that their intrinsic worth was really greater than their nominal value, and that they were therefore melted down in or after the year 1465—the year immediately following that in which they appear to have been struck.

Half and Quarter Nobles remain to be discovered.

Weight of the Noble 108 grs; *Current for* 8s 4d.

Fineness.—Same as the 1st issue of Edward III.

SECOND ISSUE, 5TH YEAR.

Denominations.—Rose Noble or Rial. Half Noble or Rial. Quarter Noble or Rial. Angel. Angelet.

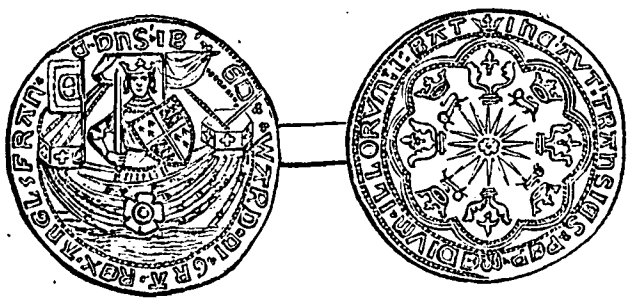

FIG. 11.—RIAL OF EDWARD IV., 2ND ISSUE.

Rial. *Obv.*, the king, crowned, in armour, standing in a ship, with a sword in his right hand, and in his left a shield bearing the quartered arms of England and France (as Fig. 10). A square flag in the stern, bearing the letter E for Edward, and a full blown rose on the side of the ship. EDWARD. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. DNS. 'IB. *Rev.*, a tressure of eight curves with a beaded

interior, and with trefoils in the outward angles, containing a sun of sixteen rays instead of a cross. The four ornamented ends of the cross are left, with the fleurs-de-lis over them, and a lion under a crown in each of the quarters. A small rose in the centre of the sun. *m. m.* a crown or coronet. IHC. AVT. TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT. Rials struck in country mints are scarce, and have letters on the waves on the obverse under the rose; as C for Canterbury, B for Bristol, N for Norwich. The word "rial" was often spelled "royal" or "ryal."

Half Rial. *Obv.*, exactly similar to the rial, with E for Eboraci (York), or B for Bristol, under the rose. EDWARD. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. *Rev.*, also like the rial, but *m. m.* a sun. DOMINE NE IN FVRORE TVO ARGVAS ME.

Quarter Rial. Three varieties. No. 1. *Obv.*, the arms (as Fig. 10) within a tressure of four curves, in which are the letter E above, a fleur-de-lis below, and a rose and sun at the sides. *m. m.* a sun: EDWARD. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL. *Rev.*, similar to the rial, but no crowns over the lions. *m. m.* a rose. EXALTABITVR IN GLORIA. No. 2. *Obv.*, as No. 1, but no fleur-de-lis below the shield. *m. m.* a cross patée. EDWARD. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. *Rev.*, as No. 1. No. 3. *Obv.*, the arms under a rose in a tressure of eight curves. *m. m.* a sun. EDWARD. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. H. *Rev.*, as No. 1.

Angel. *Obv.*, the archangel Michael standing with his left foot upon the dragon, and piercing him through the mouth with a spear, the upper end of which terminates in a cross crosslet. EDWARD. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. *Rev.*, a ship with a large cross for a mast, with two, or sometimes three, ropes to the stern. On the side of the ship a shield with the arms (as Fig. 10). The letter E on the left side of the cross, and a rose on the right. On others, a sun on the left, and a rose on the right. *m. m.*

on the former sort, a cross; on the latter, a crown, from the bottom of which issue solar rays. PER CRVCEM TVA. (or TVAM) SALVA NOS XPE REDEMPT. or REDEMPTOR. An angel, which the Editor of Ruding thinks to be unique, differs from the preceding in having EDWARD. DI. GRA REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. DNS. IB. on the obverse; and on the reverse, the sun at the *right* side of the cross, and the rose at the *left*. PER CRVCE. TVA. SALVA NOS XPE REDEMPTOR.

Angelet. *Obv.*, similar to that of the angel. EDWARD. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. *Rev.*, also similar in type; E at the left, and a rose at the right, side of the cross. O CRVX AVE SPES VNICA. The angel was also called a "noble angel," being of the value of the former nobles.

Weight of the Rial, 120 grs; *Current for* 10s.

„ „ Half Rial, 60 grs. „ 5s.

„ „ Quarter Rial, 30 grs. „ 2s. 6d.

„ „ Angel, 80 grs. „ 6s. 8d.

„ „ Angelet, 40 grs. „ 3s. 4d.

Fineness.—Same as the 1st issue of Edward III.

Rarity.—All common; the angelet being a little scarcer than the others.

The sun and rose, which appears on the coins of this reign, was the badge of the House of York. It was first adopted by Edward IV., in commemoration of an extraordinary appearance in the heavens, immediately before the battle of Mortimer's Cross, "when three suns were seen, which shone for a time, and then were suddenly conjoined in one" (Ruding, i. 283). This phenomenon is known to astronomers by the name of *parhelia*, and several instances of it have been noticed in former times.

HENRY VI.

RESTORED, 1470.

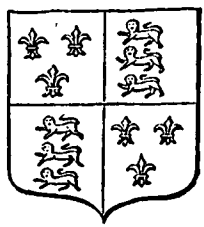

FIG. 12.

Arms.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Azure*, three fleurs-de-lis *or*: for France. 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, three lions passant guardant in pale, *or*: for England.

SECOND ISSUE.—49TH YEAR.

Denominations.—Angel. Half Angel or Angelet.

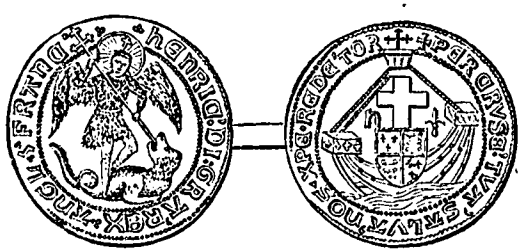

FIG. 13.—ANGEL OF HENRY VI.

Angel. *Obv.*, similar to that of Edward IV., but one has a cross in the glory round the archangel's head. HENRIC.

DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. *Rev.*, also similar to Edward IV.'s, but H on the left side of the mast, and a fleur-de-lis or rose on the right. PER CRVSE. TVA. SALVA NOS XPE. REDETOR; or IHC. AVTE. TRANSIENS PER MEDIV. ILORV.

Angelet. *Obv.*, as the angel. HENRIC. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FR. *Rev.*, also similar; H and a fleur-de-lis at the sides of the cross. O CRVX AVE SPES VNICA.

Weight of the Angel, 80 grs; *Current for* 6s. 8d.
„ „ Angelet, 40 grs; „ 3s. 4d.

Fineness.—Same as the 1st issue of Edward III.

Rarity.—The angel is rare, but the angelet is very rare. A fine specimen of a Bristol angel sold at Capt. Murchison's sale, 1864, for £10. At the same sale an angelet went for £30. 10s.

EDWARD V.

1483.

Coins bearing the name of Edward, and similar to Edward IV.'s, but having the following mint marks:—

1. boar's head.
2. a rose and sun united.
3. a boar's head on the obverse, and rose and sun united on the reverse:

are believed by many to have been issued by Edward V., by the authority and order of his uncle, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, the Lord Protector, afterwards Richard III., whose badges or cognizance they bear. They are very rare, one with *m. m.* rose and sun combined sold for £10 at the sale of the collection of the Rev. J. Lewin Sheppard of Frome, in 1861.

RICHARD III.

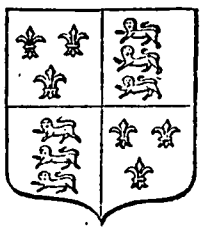

FIG. 14.

Arms.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Azure*, three fleurs-de-lis, *or*: for France. 2nd and 3rd, three lions passant-guardant in pale, *or*: for England.

1483.

Denominations.—Angel. Half Angel or Angelet.

Angel. *Obv.*, similar to that of Edward IV. RICARD. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. *Rev.*, also like Edward IV.'s, but R and a rose at the sides of the mast. PER CRVSEM (or CRVCE.) TVA SALVA NOS XPE. REDEMPT. Various mint marks. An angel at Trattle's sale, in 1832, had E, instead of R at the side of the mast, which was probably for *Eboraci* (York), the place of mintage.

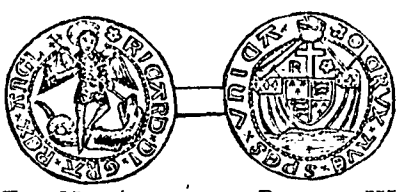

FIG. 15.—ANGELET OF RICHARD III.

Angelet. *Obv.*, similar to the angel. RICARD. DI.

GRA. REX ANGL. *Rev.*, also like the angel. O CRVX AVE SPES VNICA.

Weight of the Angel, 80 grs; *Current for* 6s. 8d.
" Angelet, 40 grs; " 3s. 4d.

Fineness.—Same as the 1st issue of Edward III.

Rarity.—Both very rare; the angel with *m. m.* boar's head on both sides, sold at Mr. Forster's sale, in 1868, for £10. 5s. Another angel sold for £7. 15s. at the sale of Mr. Gott, of Leeds, in July 1866. An angelet sold for £13. at Capt. Murchison's sale, June 1864.

HENRY VII.

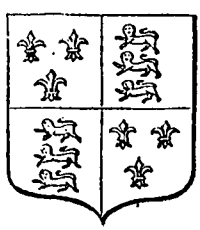

FIG. 16.

Arms.—Quarterly; 1st and 4th, *Azure*, three fleurs-de-lis, *or*: for France. 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, three lions passant-guardant in pale, *or*: for England.

Issues.—Two. 1st, 1485., 2nd, 1489.

FIRST ISSUE.—1ST YEAR.

Denominations.—Rose Noble or Rial. Angel. Angelet, or Half-Angel.

Rial. *Obv.*, the king crowned, in armour, standing in a ship, with a sword in his right hand, and in his left a shield bearing the quartered arms of England and France (as Fig. 16). At the bows of the ship a flag with the letter H, and another at the stern bearing the ancient British dragon. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. FRANC. DNS. IBAR. *Rev.*, a large double rose with the arms of France alone in the centre. IHC. AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIV. ILLORV. IBAT. This coin, according to Leake, was struck in France in 1492, when, pretending to assert his title to that kingdom, he laid siege to Bulloigne. The Editor of Ruding questions whether it may not be unique.

Angel. *Obv.*, the archangel Michael standing with both feet upon the dragon, and piercing him through the mouth with a spear, the upper end of which terminates in a cross crosslet. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRA. *Rev.*, the ship and arms as on the angel of Edward IV., with more or less ropes, and H on one side of the mast and a rose on the other. PER CRVCE. TVA. SALVA NOS XPE. R. or REDE. One angel has *Obv.*, as usual. *Rev.*, N and a rose above the shield, usual type. It has the peculiarity of having the legend of the noble: IHC. AVT. TRANSIES. PE. MEDIV. ILLOR. IB. *m. m.* on both sides. a thistle. (*Numismatic Chronicle.* O. S. x. 147).

Angelet. *Obv.*, similar to the angel. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. *Rev.*, also like the angel, but H and a cross, or H and a rose, at the sides of the mast. O CRVX AVE SPES VNICA.

Weight of the Rial, 120 grs, *Current for* 10s.
„ „ Angel, 80 grs., „ 6s. 8d.
„ „ Angelet, 40 grs., „ 3s. 4d.

Fineness.—Same as 1st issue of Edward III.

Rarity.—All common except the rial, which is extremely rare, as stated above.

SECOND ISSUE.—5TH YEAR.

Denominations.—Sovereign or Double Rial. Double Sovereign.

Sovereign. There are four different types of this coin mentioned by Snelling and Ruding.

No. 1. *Obv.*, the king sitting on his throne, in royal robes, crowned, with the sceptre in his right hand, and the orb in his left. Plain background. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. FRANC. Z. DNS. IBARNC. *Rev.*, a double rose, nearly covered with a large shield of arms (as Fig. 16), crowned. IHS. AVTE. TRANCIES. PER MEDIV. ILLORV. IBAT.

No. 2. *Obv.*, like No. 1, but with a different throne, and the background diapered with fleurs-de-lis. HENRICVS DI. GRACIA REX ANGLIE ET FRANC. DNS. IBAR. *Rev.*, a large double rose within a tressure of ten arches with trefoils in the outer angles. Between the rose and the tressure, lions and fleurs-de-lis alternately. Over the centre of the rose a plain shield with the arms (as Fig. 16). IHS. AVTEM TRANSCIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT. HE (perhaps for HENRICVS).

FIG. 17.—SOVEREIGN OF HENRY VII., TYPE 3.

No. 3. *Obv.*, like No. 1, but a different throne and

sceptre. The background is also semé of, or strewed with, fleurs-de-lis, and the throne has a canopy over it. HENRICVS DEI GRA. REX ANGL. ET FRAN. DNS. HIBN. *Rev.*, like No. 2. IHESVS AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT.

No. 4. *Obv.*, like the last, but a different throne, and a dragon on a pedestal at each side of it. HENRICVS DEI GRACIA REX ANGLIE ET FRANCIE DNS IBAR. *Rev.*, exactly similar to No. 3.

These coins most probably derived their name from the type of the *sovereign* on his throne upon them.

Double Sovereign. Nearly similar to No. 3 sovereign.

Weight of the Sovereign, 240 grs., *Current for* £1 or 20s.
„ „ Double Sov., 480 grs., „ £2 or 40s.

Fineness.—Same as the 1st issue of Edward III.

Rarity.—All very rare. A specimen of the sovereign, type 1, sold at Mr. Forster's sale, May 1868, for £30. 10s. A No. 3 sovereign sold also at the same sale for £27, and a fine specimen of it sold for £27. 10s. at Captain Murchison's sale, in June 1864. Another very fine specimen of type 3 sold for £39. at Mr. Gott's sale in July, 1866. A fine No. 4 sovereign also sold at Capt. Murchison's sale for £30.; but another specimen went for £15 at Mr. Gott's sale.

The shape of the king's crown was altered in this reign, it now having one or more arches instead of being open and without any. The dragon on some of the coins was the ensign of Cadwallader, the last king of the Britons, from whom, by a male line, Henry VII. was said to derive his pedigree. This red dragon, painted upon white and green silk in his standard at Bosworth, was afterwards offered up—among other trophies of his victory—at St. Paul's church, and commemorated by the institution of a pursuivant-at-arms, by the name of Rouge Dragon, an office which exists to this day.

The double rose was the white rose united with the red, in respect of the union of the two houses of York and Lancaster, in the persons of Henry VII. and his queen Elizabeth of York.

HENRY VIII.

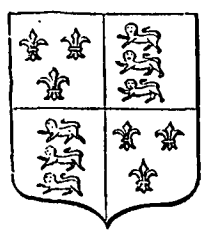

FIG. 18.

Arms.—Quarterly; 1st and 4th, *Azure,* three fleurs-de-lis *or*: for France. 2nd and 3rd, *Gules,* three lions passant-guardant in pale, *or*: for England.

Issues.—Three. 1st, 1527. 2nd, 1544. 3rd, 1545.

FIRST ISSUE.—18TH YEAR.

Denominations.—Double Sovereign. Sovereign. Rose Noble or Rial. George Noble. Angel. Angelet, or Half-Angel.

Double Sovereign. *Obv.*, within an ornamented inner circle the king sitting on his throne in royal robes, crowned, with the sceptre in his right hand, and the orb in his left;

at his feet a portcullis. HENRICVS DEI GRACIA REX ANGLIE ET FRANC. DNS. HIB. *Rev.*, a double rose surmounted by the arms (as Fig. 18), within foliated ornaments. IHESVS AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT.

Sovereign. *Obv.*, similar to the Double Sovereign. *Rev.*, also exactly similar.

Rose Noble. *Obv.*, exactly similar to the Noble of Edward IV., but with H on the flag. HENRIC. VIII. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. DNS. IB. *Rev.*, also like the same coin, but *m. m.* portcullis crowned. IHC. AVT. TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORVM, IBAT.

FIG. 19.—GEORGE NOBLE OF HENRY VIII.

George Noble. *Obv.*, St. George in armour, on horseback, spearing the dragon. TALI. DICATT. SIG°. MES. FLVCTVARI NEQT.* *Rev.*, a ship with a cross for a mast, as on the angels, but a rose in place of the shield, and H. R. (Henricus Rex), at the sides of the mast. HENRIC. D. G. R. AGL. Z. FRANC. DNS. HIBER.

Angel. *Obv.*, similar to the angel of Henry VII. HENRIC. VIII. DI. GRA. REX AGL. Z. FRA. *Rev.*, also like Henry VII.'s, but H and a rose, or H only, at the sides of

* For explanation of this motto, see *ante* p. 5.

the mast. PER CRVCE TVA SALVA NOS XPE. REDE., or REDET.

Angelet. *Obv.*, similar to the angel. HENRIC. VIII. DI. GRA. REX AN. *Rev.*, also like it. O CRVX AVE SPES VNICA.

Weight of the Double Sov., 480 grs., *Current for* £2. 5s.
" " Sovereign, 240 grs., " £1. 2s. 6d.
" " Rose Noble, 120 grs., " 11s. 3d.
" " George Noble, 71½ grs., " 6s. 8d.
" " Angel, 80 grs., " 7s. 6d.
" " Angelet, 40 grs., " 3s. 9d.

Fineness.—Same as the 1st issue of Edward III.

Rarity.—The Double Sovereign and Rose Noble are extremely rare, and the Sovereign and George Noble are very rare, but the others are common. An extremely fine Sovereign sold for £14 at Captain Murchison's sale in June, 1864. A specimen of the same coin sold for £15 at Mr. Gott's sale in July 1866. Another specimen, very fine, from the Thomas Collection, sold for £5. 10s. at Mr. Duncombe's sale on 21st June 1869. A George Noble sold at Capt. Murchison's sale for £8, but another specimen fetched £17. 17s. at Mr. Forster's sale, May, 1868.

SECOND ISSUE.—34TH AND 35TH YEARS.

Denominations.—Pound Sovereign. Angel. Angelet or Half-Angel. Quarter Angel. Crown. Half-crown.

Sovereign. *Obv.*, similar to that of the 1st issue, but the king with a bearded face, a different sceptre, and a rose instead of a portcullis under his feet. HENRIC. 8. DI. GRA. ANGLIE FRANCIE ET HIB'E REX. *Rev.*, the royal shield of arms (as Fig. 18), crowned, supported by a crowned lion and a red dragon. H R. in monogram beneath the shield. IHESVS AVTEM TRANCIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORV. IBAT. One with an unusually broad

full-faced head of the king, bearded, sold for £17 at Capt. Murchison's sale; June, 1864.

Angel. *Obv.*, similar to the 1st issue angel. HENRIC. 8. D. G. AGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX. *Rev.*, also similar, with H and a rose at the sides of the mast, and an annulet on the side of the ship. PER CRVCE. TVA. SALVA NOS XPE. REDE.

Angelet. *Obv.*, similar to the angel. HENRIC. 8. D. G. AGL. FR. Z. HIB. RE. *Rev.*, also like the angel, but sometimes with, and sometimes without the annulet. O CRVX AVE SPES VNICA.

Quarter Angel. *Obv.*, similar to the angel. HENRICVS VIII. DI. (or DEI) GRA. AGLIE. *Rev.*, also like the angel, but no annulet, and H. R., or H. and a rose, at the sides of the mast. HENRICVS VIII. DI. GRA. AGLIE. or on some FRANCIE ET HIBERNIE REX.

Crown. *Obv.*, a double rose crowned, between the letters H. K. (for Henry, and Katherine his 1st wife); or H. A. (for Henry, and Anne his 2nd wife); or H. I. (for Henry, and Jane his 3rd wife); or the letters H. R. (for Henricus Rex). All these letters are crowned. HENRIC VIII. RVTILANS RQSA SIE. SPIA. *Rev.*, the royal arms (as Fig. 18), crowned, sometimes between the same two letters as those on the obverse, but generally without. DEI G. R. AGLIE Z. FRANC. DNS. HIBERNIE.

Half-crown. *Obv.*, similar to the crown, but the uncrowned letters H. R., H. K., or H. I. at the sides of the rose. RVTILANS ROSA SINE SP. or SPINA. *Rev.*, also like the crown, but the uncrowned letters H. R., H. K., or H. I. at the sides of the shield. H. D. G. RVTILANS ROSA SINE SP., or HENRIC. 8. DI. G. R. AGL. Z. FRA.

Weight of the Sovereign, 200 grs., *Current for* 20s. or £1.
„ „ Angel, 80 grs., „ 8s.

Weight of the Angelet, 40 grs., *Current for* 4s.
„ „ Quarter Angel, 20 grs., „ 2s.
„ „ Crown, $57\frac{21}{67}$ grs., „ 5s.
„ „ Half-crown, $28\frac{43}{67}$ grs., „ 2s. 6d.

Fineness.—22 carats fine to 2 carats alloy, or 11 parts fine to 1 part alloy. This standard was called "Crown gold," because crowns were first issued in this metal. This standard is also the same as that now used in England.

Rarity.—The Quarter Angel is very rare, and the crown and Half-crown are scarce, but all the others are common, except the sovereign, which sold for £6. 6s. at Miss Currer's sale in August, 1862.

THIRD ISSUE.—36TH AND 37TH YEARS.

Denominations.—Pound Sovereign. Half-sovereign. Crown. Half-crown.

Sovereign. Similar to the 2nd issue sovereign in type, but smaller in size. The inscriptions are: *Obv.*, HENRIC. 8. DI. GRA. AGL. FRANCIE Z. HIBERN. REX; *Rev.*, IHS. AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLOR. IBAT.

Half-sovereign. *Obv.*, similar to the sovereign, but a different throne on some specimens. HENRIC. 8. DEI GRA. AGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX, or HENRIC. 8. DI. GRA. AGL. FRNCIE Z. HIBERNIE REX. *Rev.*, also like the sovereign. IHS. AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDI. ILLOR. IBAT, or IHS. AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORVM IBA.

Crown. *Obv.*, a double rose crowned, between the letters H. R. (Henricus Rex), also crowned. HENRIC. 8. ROSA SINE SPINE. *Rev.*, shield of arms (as Fig. 18), crowned, between the same letters, H. R., also crowned. D. G. ANGLIE FRA. Z. HIB. REX.

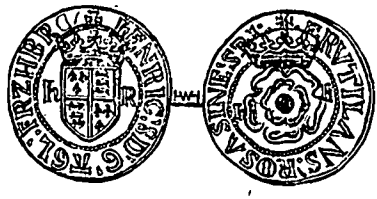

FIG. 20.—HALF-CROWN OF HENRY VIII., 3RD ISSUE.

Half-crown. *Obv.*, similar to the reverse of the crown, but the letters H. R. are not crowned. HENRIC. 8. D. G. ANG. FR. Z. HIB. REX, or HENRIC 8. D. G. AGL. FR. Z. HB. R. *Rev.*, also like the obverse of the crown, with the same exception. RVTILANS ROSA SINE SPINA, or SPI.

Weight of the Sovereign, 192 grs., *Current for* 20s. or £1.
„ „ ½ sovereign, 96 grs., „ 10s.
„ „ ¼ sovereign, 48 grs., „ 5s.
„ „ ⅛ sovereign, 24 grs., „ 2s. 6d.

Fineness.—The standard of this king's 36th year was 22 carats fine gold to 2 carats alloy, but in his 37th year it was reduced to only 20 carats fine to 4 of alloy.

Rarity.—All rare. At Capt. Murchison's sale, June 1864, a sovereign of the 37th year sold for £11. 15s. A half-sovereign of the 36th year, presumed to be the finest known, sold for £25 at Mr. Forster's sale, May 1868, but a very fine specimen of the same coin, from the Thomas Collection, brought only £3 at Mr. Duncombe's sale, on June 21st, 1869.

EDWARD VI.

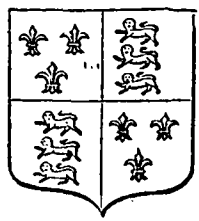

Fig. 21.

Arms.—Quarterly; 1st and 4th, *Azure*, three fleurs-de-lis, *or*: for France. 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, three lions passant-guardant in pale, *or*: for England.

Issues.—Four. 1st, 1547. 2nd, 1549. 3rd, 1550. 4th, 1551.

FIRST ISSUE.—1st year.

Denominations.—Half-sovereign. Crown. Half-crown.

Half-sovereign. *Obv.*, the king sitting on his throne, in royal robes, crowned, with the sceptre in his right hand, and the orb in his left; at his feet a rose. EDWARD. 6. D. G. AG. FRAN. Z. HIB. REX. *Rev.*, the royal arms (as Fig. 21) crowned, and supported by the lion and dragon. E. R. (Edwardus Rex) below the shield. IHS. AVTE. TRANSIE. PER MED. ILLOR. IBAT.

Crown. Captain R. M. Murchison gives the following description of two unique and unpublished crowns of this issue in the "Numismatic Chronicle," vol. xx. p. 187. No. 1. *Obv.*, a rose crowned, between the letters E. R. also crowned. *m. m.* arrow. RVTILANS ROSA SINE SPINE.

Rev., a shield with the arms (as Fig. 21), crowned, between H. R., crowned. *m. m.* a pellet within a circle. DEI GRA. AGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX. Weight 46 grs. No. 2. *Obv.*, exactly similar to No. 1. *Rev.*, shield with the arms (as Fig. 21), crowned, between E. R. crowned. *m. m.* an arrow. EDWARD'. 6. D'. G. AG'. FR'. Z. HIB'. REX. Weight, 48 grs. "The only coins hitherto known of the 1st coinage of Edward VI., have been the half-sovereign and the half-crown: to which must now be added the crown. The obverse of the above two coins are from the same die; but the reverse of the first is remarkable, from a die of the 37th year of Henry VIII. having been used. This peculiarity also occurs with the half-sovereign. The mint mark of the arrow occurs both on the half-sovereign and half-crown, as well as upon these crowns." The first of these crowns sold for £50 at Captain Murchison's sale, and No. 2 went for £83.

Half-crown. *Obv.*, the royal arms, crowned, between the letters E. R. EDWARD. 6. D. G. AG. FR. Z. HI. REX. *Rev.*, a double rose, crowned, also between the letters E. R, RVTILANS ROSA SINE SPINE.

Weight of the Half-sovereign, 96 grs., *Current for* 10s.

" $\frac{1}{4}$ sovereign, 48 grs., " 5s.

" " $\frac{1}{8}$ sovereign, 24 grs., " 2s. 6d.

Fineness.—20 carats fine to 4 of alloy, the same as that of the 37th year of Henry VIII.

Rarity.—All extremely rare.

With reference to the weights of coins in this reign. Snelling says that "Mr. Folkes had observed more variety in the weights of the money of this king, than in that of any other, some being heavier and some lighter than they ought to have been of by indenture, and they were also as defective in their fineness, as he found, by experience, upon having some of them assayed."

SECOND ISSUE.—3RD YEAR.

Denominations.—Treble Sovereign. Pound Sovereign. Half-sovereign. Quarter-sovereign or Crown. Half-crown.

Treble Sovereign. *Obv.*, the king sitting on his throne, in royal robes, crowned, with a drawn sword in his right hand, and the orb in his left. EDWARD. VI. DEI GRA. AGL. FRAN. ET HIBER. REX. *Rev.*, the royal arms (as Fig. 21), crowned, and supported by the lion and dragon. E. R. beneath the shield. IHS AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDI. ILLOR. IBAT.

Sovereign. *Obv.*, similar to the treble sovereign, but a longer sword. EDWARD. VI. D. G. AGL. FRAN. ET HIB. REX.; or some are exactly similar to the treble sovereign, both being probably struck from the same die. *Rev.*, exactly similar to the treble sovereign.

Half-sovereign. There are five types, as follows :—

No. 1. *Obv.*, bust in profile to the right, in armour, bareheaded. SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EVM. *Rev.*, an oval shield of arms (as Fig. 21), garnished and crowned, with E. R. at the sides. EDWARD. VI. D. G. AGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX.

No. 2. *Obv.*, similar to No. 1, and the same inscription with the addition of M. D. XLVIII. (the first instance of a date upon a gold coin). *Rev.*, also like No. 1. EDWARD. VI. D. G. ANGL. FRA. Z. HIBER. REX.

No. 3. *Obv.*, similar to No. 1. LVCERNA PEDIBVS MEIS VERBVM TVVM. *Rev.*, also like No. 1. EDOVARD. VI. D. G. ANGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX. A crescent after every word, both on the obverse and reverse.

No. 4. *Obv.*, bust in profile in armour, crowned. EDWARD. VI. D. G. AGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX. *Rev.*, similar to No. 1. SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EVM.

No. 5. *Obv.*, like No. 1. EDWARD. VI. REX ANGL. FRAN. HIBE. Z. C. *Rev.*, a double rose on its stalk,

crowned, between the letters E. R. SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EVM. This coin, the Editor of Ruding remarks, is perhaps a pattern.

Crown. Two types.

No. 1. *Obv.*, bust in profile to the right, in armour, bare-headed. SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EVM. *Rev.*, an oval shield of arms (as Fig. 21), crowned and garnished, between the letters E. R. EDWARD. VI. D. G. AGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX.

No. 2. *Obv.*, bust as on No. 1, but crowned. EDWARD VI. D. G. AGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX. *Rev.*, like No. 1. SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEG. EVM.

Half-crown. Two types.

No. 1. *Obv.*, similar to crown No. 1. *Rev.*, also similar. EDWAR. VI. D. G. AGL. FR. Z. HB.

No. 2. *Obv.*, similar to No. 2 crown. EDWARD. VI. D. G. AG. FR. Z. HI. REX. *Rev.*, also similar. SCVTVM FIDEI PROTE. EVM. Neither of the half-crowns have E. R. at the sides of the shield.

Weight of the Treble Sovereign, $508\frac{4}{17}$ grs., *Current for* 60s. or 3*l*.
„ „ Pound sovereign, $169\frac{7}{17}$ grs., „ 20s. or 1*l*.
„ „ ½ sovereign, $84\frac{12}{17}$ grs., „ 10s.
„ „ ¼ sovereign, $42\frac{6}{17}$ grs., „ 5s.
„ „ ⅛ sovereign, $21\frac{3}{17}$ grs., „ 2s. 6d.

Fineness.—22 carats fine gold to 2 carats of alloy.

Rarity.—All rare, especially the crown and half-crown, which are very rare. The half-sovereigns, Nos. 2, 3, and 5, are extremely rare. A sovereign sold for £8 2s 6d at the sale of the Norris cabinet, July, 1868.

THIRD ISSUE.—4TH YEAR.

Denominations.—Six-angel piece. Double Sovereign. Sovereign or Double Rial. Angel. Angelet.

Six-angel piece. *Obv.*, an angel with his left knee on the right shoulder of a fiend, piercing him in the back with a

spear, the upper end of which terminates in a cross, in his right hand. In his left the royal shield of arms (as Fig. 21). EDWARD. VI. D. G. REX ANGL. FRAN. HIBER. Z. C. *Rev.*, a ship with three masts, completely rigged, with her colours flying. On the side of it a shield of arms (as Fig. 21). PER CRVCEM TVAM SALVA NOS XPE RED. This piece is unique, and was in the Pembroke collection. It is most probably a pattern, and weighs six angels of 80 grains each.

Double Sovereign. *Obv.*, the king sitting on his throne, in royal robes, crowned, with the sceptre in his right hand, and the orb in his left. At his feet a portcullis. EDWARD. VI. D. G. ANGLIE FRANCIE Z. HIBERNIE REX. *Rev.*, a large double rose within a tressure of ten arches, with trefoils in the outer angles. Over the centre of the rose a plain shield of arms (as Fig. 21). IHESV. AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT.

Sovereign. Exactly similar to the Double sovereign.

Angel. *Obv.*, like the 2nd issue angel of Henry VIII. EDWARD. VI. D. G. AGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX. *Rev.*, also similar, with E and a rose at the sides of the mast. PER CRVCE. TVAM SALVA NOS XPE. RED.

Angelet. *Obv*, similar to the angel. EDWARD. VI. D. G. A. F. Z. HI. REX. *Rev.*, also like the angel. PER CRV. TVA. SALVA NOS XPE.

Weight of the Double Sovereign, 480 grs., *Current for* £2. 8s.
" " Sovereign, 240 grs., " £1. 4s.
" " Angel, 80 grs., " 8s.
" " Angelet, 40 grs., " 4s.

Fineness.—23 carats 3½ grains fine to ½ grain alloy, the old standard.

Rarity.—All extremely rare. A sovereign presumed to be the finest specimen known, sold for £90 at Capt. Murchison's sale, June, 1864. Another of the same coin sold for £21. 5s. at Mr. Forster's sale in May, 1868. An angel

sold for £37 at Capt. Murchison's sale, but Mr. Forster's brought £41. 10s.

All the pieces of this issue have a dragon's head for the mint mark, and are thus remarkably distinguished from any other coinage.

FOURTH ISSUE.—5TH AND 6TH YEARS.

Denominations. — Pound Sovereign. Half-sovereign. Quarter-sovereign. Crown. Half-crown.

Sovereign. *Obv.*, half-length figure of the king in profile to the right, in armour, crowned, with a sword in his right hand, and the orb in his left. EDWARD. VI. D. G. AGL. FRA. Z. HIBER. REX. *Rev.*, the royal arms (as Fig. 21), crowned, and supported by the lion and dragon, with E. R. below. IHS. AVTE. TRANCI. PER MEDIV.. ILLOR. IBAT.

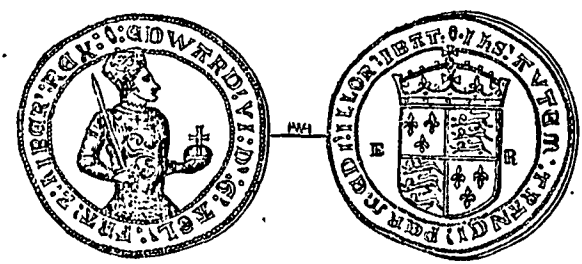

FIG. 22.—HALF-SOVEREIGN OF EDWARD VI., 4TH ISSUE.

Half-sovereign. *Obv.*, similar to the sovereign in all respects. *Rev.*, a plain shield of arms (as Fig. 21), crowned, between the letters E. R. IHS. AVTEM TRANCI. PER MEDI. ILLOR. IBAT.

Crown. *Obv.*, similar to the sovereign. EDWARD. VI. D. G. AGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX. *Rev.*, similar in type to the half-sovereign. SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EVM.

Half-crown. *Obv.*, similar to the sovereign. EDWARD.

VI. D. G. A. FR. Z. HIB. REX. *Rev.*, similar to the half-sovereign. SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEG. EVM.

Weight of the Sovereign, $178\frac{8}{11}$ grs., *Current for* 20s. or £1.
" " $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign, $89\frac{4}{11}$ grs., " 10s.
" " $\frac{1}{4}$ sovereign, $44\frac{15}{22}$ grs., " 5s.
" " $\frac{1}{8}$ sovereign, $22\frac{15}{44}$ grs., " 2s. 6d.

Fineness.—22 carats fine gold to 2 carats alloy.

Rarity.—The sovereign and half-sovereign are rare, the other two very rare. A fine specimen of the sovereign sold for £4. 2s. at Mr. Duncombe's sale on 21st June, 1869. A fine specimen of the half-crown brought £12. 5s. An extremely fine sovereign sold for £12 at Mr. Gott's sale in July, 1866. A fine sovereign of his 6th year sold for £5 10s at the sale of Henry Boor, Esq., of Stamford, May, 1865.

All the pieces of this coinage have a tun for the mint mark, the mark of Throgmorton, Master of the Mint in the Tower of London.

MARY.

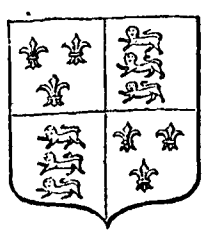

FIG. 23.

Arms.—Quarterly; 1st and 4th, *Azure*, three fleurs-

de-lis, *or*: for France. 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, three lions passant-guardant in pale, *or*: for England.

1553.

Denominations.—Sovereign or Double Rial. Rial. Angel. Angelet.

Sovereign. *Obv.*, the queen sitting on her throne, in royal robes, crowned, with the sceptre in her right hand, and the orb in her left. At her feet a portcullis. MARIA D. G. ANG. FRA. Z. HIB. REGINA. M. D. LIII. *Rev.*, a large double rose in a tressure of ten arches, with a shield of arms (as Fig. 23) in the centre. A DNO FACTV. EST ISTV. Z. EST MIRA. IN OCVL. NRIS (See *ante*, p. 4).

Rial. *Obv.*, the queen, crowned, standing in a ship, with a sword in her right hand, and her left resting upon a shield of arms (as Fig. 23). M. on a flag in the stern, and a rose on the side of the ship. Legend as on the sovereign. *Rev.*, a tressure of eight curves with a beaded interior, containing a sun of sixteen rays, four of which are pointed with the flourished ornaments. A rose in the centre of the sun, and a lion under a crown in each quarter. A DNO. FACTV. EST ISTVD Z. EST MIRABI. IN OCVL. NRIS.

Angel. *Obv.*, the angel and dragon as on Edward VI.'s MARIA D. G. ANG. FRA. Z. HIB. REGIN. *Rev.*, ship and arms like Edward VI's, but M. and a rose at the sides of the mast. A DNO FACTV. EST ISTVD Z. EST MIRABI.

Angelet. *Obv.*, similar to the angel. MARIA D. G. A. FR. Z. HIB. REGI. *Rev.*, also like the angel. A DNO. FACTV. EST ISTVD Z.

Weight of the	Sovereign,	240 grs.,	*Current for*	£1. 6s. 8d.
„ „	Rial,	120 grs.,	„	13s. 4d.
„ „	Angel,	80 grs.,	„	6s. 8d.
„ „	Angelet,	40 grs.,	„	3s. 4d.

Fineness.—23 carats 3½ grains fine gold to ½ grain alloy, the old standard.

Rarity.—All rare, the rial extremely rare. Fair specimens of the sovereign sold for £3. 2s. and £2. 10s. each, at Mr. Duncombe's sale, June, 1869. A beautiful specimen of the sovereign brought £8. 2s. 6d. at Mr. Gott's sale, July, 1866. A fine specimen of the rial fetched £63 at Captain Murchison's sale, June, 1864, and a very fine angelet brought £51 at the same sale.

PHILIP AND MARY.

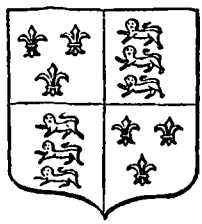

FIG. 24.

Arms.—Quarterly; 1st and 4th, *Azure*, three fleurs-de-lis, *or*: for France. 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, three lions passant-guardant in pale, *or*: for England.

1554.

Denominations.—Angel. Angelet.

Angel. *Obv.*, similar to Mary's angel. PHILIP. Z. MARIA D. G. REX Z. REGINA. *Rev.*, also like Mary's. P. and M. at the sides of the mast. A DNO FACTVM EST ISTVD Z. EST MIRABILE.

Angelet. *Obv.*, similar to the Angel. PHILIP Z. MA-

RIA D. G. REX Z. REGI. *Rev.*, also like the Angel. A DNO FACTVM EST ISTVD Z. EST MIR.

Weight of the Angel, 80 grs., *Current for* 6s. 8d.

„ „ Angelet, 40 grs., „ 3s. 4d.

Fineness.—Same as that of Mary's.

Rarity.—Both very rare.

ELIZABETH.

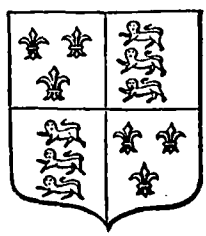

FIG. 25.

Arms.—Quarterly; 1st and 4th, *Azure*, three fleurs-de-lis, *or*: for France. 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, three lions passant-guardant in pale, *or*: for England.

Issues.—Three. 1st, 1558. 2nd, 1558. 3rd, 1601.

FIRST ISSUE.—1ST YEAR.

Denominations.—Sovereign or Double Rial. Rial. Angel. Angelet or Half-Angel. Quarter Angel.

Sovereign. *Obv.*, similar in type to that of Mary's sovereign. ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG. FRA. ET HIB. REGINA. *Rev.*, also like the same. A DNO. FACTV. EST ISTVD ET EST MIRAB. IN OCVL. NRS.

Rial. Two types.

No 1. *Obv.*, the queen in a large ruff, crowned, standing in a ship, with the sceptre in her right hand, and the orb in her left. A square flag at the bows, bearing the letter E. (for Elizabeth), and a rose on the side of the ship.

ELIZAB. D. G. ANG. FR. ET. HIB. REGINA. *Rev.*, similar in type to that Mary's rial. IHS. AVT. TRANSIENS PER MEDIV. ILLORVM IBAT.

No. 2. *Obv.*, similar in type to No. 1. ELIZAB. D. G. ANG. FR. Z. M. PR. C. A. I. REGINA. (that is, ELIZABETHA DEI GRATIA ANGLIÆ FRANCIÆ ET MAGNÆ PROVINCIÆ CAPTÆ AVSPICIIS ILLIVS, REGINA,* referring to the taking of Virginia by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1584). *Rev.*, exactly similar to No. 1.

Angel. *Obv.*, similar to that of Mary's angel. ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG. FR. ET HIB. REGINA. *Rev.*, also like Mary's, but E. and a rose at the sides of the mast. A DNO. FACTVM EST ISTVD ET EST MIRABI.

Angelet. *Obv.*, similar to that of the angel. ELIZAB. D. G. ANG. FR. ET HIB. REGI. *Rev.*, also similar. A DNO. FACTVM EST ISTVD ET EST MIRA.

Quarter Angel. *Obv.*, like the angel. ELIZABETH. D G. ANG. FRANCIE. *Rev.*, also similar. ET HIBERNIE REGINA FIDEI.

Weight of the Sovereign, 240 grs., *Current for* £1. 10s.

„	„	Rial,	120 grs.,	„	15s.
„	„	Angel,	80 grs.,	„	10s.
„	„	½ angel,	40 grs.,	„	5s.
„	„	¼ angel,	20 grs.,	„	2s. 6d.

In the forty-third year of her reign the weights of the Angel and its parts were reduced to

Angel, 78 $\frac{66}{73}$ grs.
Half-angel, 39 $\frac{33}{73}$ grs.
Quarter-angel, 19 $\frac{53}{73}$ grs.

The types and legends remained the same.

Fineness.—23 carats 3½ grains fine gold to ½ grain alloy, the old standard.

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* Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queen of England, France, and the great province captured under her auspices.

87498

Rarity.—All common, except the rial, which is extremely rare. One sold for £9. at Miss Currer's sale, on Aug. 11, 1862, but another fetched £30. 10s. at Mr. Forster's sale, May, 1868, it being extremely fine. A brilliant specimen of the sovereign sold for £6. 17s. 6d., at the sale of the Hon. Mrs. Grieve's coins, March, 1862. A sovereign brought £9. 15s. at Sir W. Baynes' sale, Aug. 1867.

SECOND ISSUE.—1ST YEAR, AND THIRD ISSUE.—43RD YEAR.

Denominations. — Pound Sovereign. Half-sovereign. Quarter-sov. or Crown. One-eighth sov. or Half-crown.

Sovereign. *Hammered.—Obv.,* bust to the left, in royal robes, with a high-arched crown. An inner circle with the crown and bust both touching it. ELIZABETH D. G. ANG. FRA. ET HIB. REGINA. *Rev.,* a garnished shield of arms (as Fig. 25), crowned with a crown of five arches, and between the letters E. R. (For Elizabetha Regina). All within an inner circle. SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EAM. *Milled.—Obv.,* a smaller bust in a mantle with a low crown of two arches. An inner circle formed of one line and touched only by the breast of the bust. ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG. FRAN. ET HIB. REGINA. *Rev.,* garnished shield of arms (Fig. 25) similar to the hammered sov., but a smaller crown of two arches only and with the letters E. R. larger. All within an inner circle of a single line. IHS. AVTEM TRANS. PER MEDIV. ILLOR. IBAT.

Half-sovereign. *Hammered.—Obv.,* similar to the hammered sovereign. ELIZABETH D. G. ANG. FRA. ET HI. REGINA. *Rev.,* a plain shield of arms (as Fig. 25) crowned, between the letters E. R. All within an inner circle. SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EAM. Some have the crown with five arches, others with two.

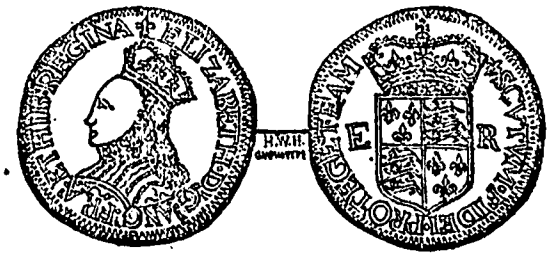

FIG. 26.—MILLED HALF-SOVEREIGN.

Milled.—Obv., bust to the left with a low arched crown. No inner circle. ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG. FRA. ET HIB. REGINA. *Rev.*, plain shield of arms (as Fig. 25), crowned with a low crown of two arches. No inner circle. SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EAM, on one PROTEGIT.

Crown. *Hammered.—Obv.*, similiar to the hammered sovereign. ELIZAB. D. G. ANG. FRA. ET HIB. REG. *Rev.*, also like the same, but a plain shield. SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EA. *Milled.*—Exactly similar to the milled half-sovereign.

Half-crown. *Hammered.—Obv.*, similar to the hammered crown. ELIZAB. D. G. ANG. FR. ET HI. REGI. *Rev.*, also similar. SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGE. EAM. *Milled.* Exactly like the milled half-sovereign.

Weight of the sovereign, 174 $\frac{8}{11}$ grs., *Current for* 20s.

" " $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign, 87 $\frac{4}{11}$ grs., " 10s.

" " $\frac{1}{4}$ sovereign, 43 $\frac{15}{22}$ grs., " 5s.

" " $\frac{1}{8}$ sovereign, 21 $\frac{37}{22}$ grs., " 2s. 6d.

In her 43rd year these weights were reduced to—

Sovereign, 171 $\frac{61}{67}$ grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign, 85 $\frac{64}{67}$ grs.

$\frac{1}{4}$ Sovereign, 42 $\frac{66}{67}$ grs. $\frac{1}{8}$ sovereign, 21 $\frac{33}{67}$ grs.

Fineness.—22 carats fine gold to 2 carats alloy.

Rarity.—The hammered coins of this issue are common, but the milled pieces are very rare, especially the $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ sovereigns. A milled crown or $\frac{1}{4}$ sov., with plain edge and extremely fine, sold for £11. at Capt. Murchison's sale, June,

1864. Another with grained edge and also extremely fine brought £10. at the same sale. A crown, milled, with the edge grained fetched £15. 15s. at Mr. Forster's sale, May, 1868. A very fine specimen of the half-sovereign, *m. m.* a lis, from the Alchorne Collection, sold for £3. 6s. at Mr. Duncombe's sale, June 21, 1869.

The coins of the 43rd year may easily be distinguished by their mint-marks—the figures 1 or 2.

JAMES I.

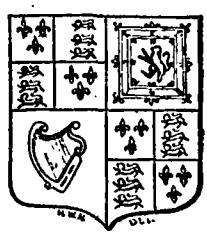

FIG. 27.

Arms.—Four grand quarters. First and fourth, quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Azure*, three fleurs-de-lis, *or*: for France; 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, three lions passant guardant, *or*: for England. Second grand quarter, *Or*, a lion rampant, *gules*, within a double tressure of the same, fleurée and counter fleurée: for Scotland. Third, *Azure*, a harp *or*, stringed *argent:* for Ireland.

Issues.—Five. 1st, 1603. 2nd, 1604. 3rd, 1605. 4th, 1610. 5th, 1619.

FIRST ISSUE.—1ST YEAR.

Denominations.—Pound Sovereign. Half-sovereign. Quarter-sovereign or Crown. $\frac{1}{8}$ sovereign or Half-crown.

Sovereign. *Obv.*, portrait of the king down to the waist, to the right, in armour, crowned. In his right hand a sceptre, and in his left the orb. IACOBVS D. G. ANG. SCO. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. *Rev.*, a shield of arms (as Fig. 27), garnished and crowned, between the letters I. R. EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI.

Half-sovereign. *Obv.*, bust as on the sovereign, but no lower than the upper part of the breast, and therefore no sceptre or orb visible. IACOBVS D. G. ANGL. SCO. FRAN. ET HIBER. REX. *Rev.*, exactly similar to the sovereign, but the shield plain, not garnished. EXVR-GAT, &c.

Crown. *Obv.*, similar to the half-sovereign. IACOBVS D. G. ANG. SCO. FRA. ET HIB. REX. *Rev.*, plain shield ; the crown above, between the letters I. R. TVEATVR VNITA DEVS.

Half-crown. *Obv.*, similar to the crown. IACOBVS D. G. AN. SC. FR. ET HI. REX. *Rev.*, exactly like the crown.

Weight of the Sovereign, $171\frac{81}{67}$ grs., *Current for* 30s.

„	„	$\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign, $85\frac{64}{67}$ grs.,	„	15s.
„	„	$\frac{1}{4}$ sovereign, $42\frac{66}{67}$ grs.,	„	1s. 6d.
„	„	$\frac{1}{8}$ sovereign, $21\frac{33}{67}$ grs.,	„	3s. 9d

Fineness.—22 carats fine gold to 2 carats alloy.

Rarity.—Rare, especially the crown and half-crown.

SECOND ISSUE.—2ND YEAR.

Denominations.—Unit. Double Crown. British Crown. Half British Crown. Thistle Crown.

Unit or Sovereign. *Obv.*, similar to the 1st issue sovereign. IACOBVS D. G. MA. (or MAG.) BRI. (or

BRIT.) FRA. (or FRAN.) ET HI. (or HIB.) REX. *Rev.*, also similar, but FACIAM EOS IN GENTEM VNAM. This piece was commonly called a sceptre, because of the large sceptre which the king holds, on the obverse.

Double Crown. *Obv.*, similar to the first issue half-sovereign. IACOBVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. *Rev.*, also like the 1st issue half-sovereign. HENRICVS ROSAS, REGNA IACOBVS.

British Crown. *Obv.*, similar to the double crown. IACOBVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REX. *Rev.*, also like the double crown, but I. R. at the sides of the crown. HENRICVS ROSAS, REGNA IACOBVS.

Half-crown. *Obv.*, similar to the 1st issue half-crown. I. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. *Rev.*, also similar. TVEATVR VNITA DEVS.

Thistle Crown. *Obv.*, a double rose on its stalk, crowned, between the letters I. R. IA. D. G. MAG. BR. F. ET H. REX. *Rev.*, a thistle crowned, between the same letters. TVEATVR VNITA DEVS.

Weight of the Unit, $154\frac{26}{31}$ grs., *Current for* 20s. or £1.
„ Double Crown, $77\frac{13}{31}$ grs., „ 10s.
„ British Crown, $38\frac{22}{31}$ grs., „ 5s.
„ Half-crown, $19\frac{11}{31}$ grs., „ 2s. 6d.
„ Thistle Crown, $30\frac{30}{31}$ grs., „ 4s.

Fineness.—Same as that of the 1st issue.

Rarity.—Not common. A very fine unit sold for £2. 12s. at Mr. Duncombe's sale, on June 21, 1869.

THIRD ISSUE.—3RD YEAR.

Denominations.—Rose Rial (sometimes termed the sovereign). Spur Rial. Angel. Angelet or Half Angel.

Rose Rial. *Obv.*, the king sitting on his throne, in royal robes, crowned, with the sceptre in his right hand, and the orb in his left. At his feet a portcullis. IACOBVS D.

G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIBER. REX. *Rev.*, a large double rose, with the shield of arms (as Fig. 27) in the centre. A DNO. FACTVM EST ISTVD ET EST MIRAB. IN OCVLIS NRIS. This coin is nearly exactly like Mary's and Elizabeth's sovereigns.

Spur Rial. *Obv.*, the king, in armour, crowned, standing in a ship, with a sword in his right hand, and a large shield of arms (as Fig. 27) in his left. A square flag at the bows, bearing the letter I., and a rose at the side of the ship. IACOBVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. *Rev.*, the usual type, as on Mary's rial. A DNO. FACTVM EST ISTVD ET EST MIRABILE.

Angel. *Obv.*, the Archangel standing behind the dragon, piercing him with a spear. IACOBVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HI. REX. *Rev.*, a ship with a large shield of arms (as Fig. 27), over which are the letter I. and a rose. A DNO. FACTVM EST ISTVD.

Angelet. *Obv.*, similar to the angel, but the Archangel standing before the dragon. IACOBV. D. G. MA. BR. FR. ET H. REX. *Rev.*, exactly similar to the angel.

Weight of the Rose Rial, 213⅓ grs., *Current for* 30s.
„ „ Spur Rial, 106⅔ grs., „ 15s.
„ „ Angel, 71⅑ grs., „ 10s.
„ „ Angelet, 35⅝ grs., „ 5s.

Fineness.—23 carats 3½ grains fine gold to ½ grain alloy, the old standard.

Rarity.—All rare. A fine spur rial of this issue sold for £9. 15s. at Miss Currer's sale, August, 1862. Another specimen, also fine, brought £8. 15s. at Hon. Mrs. Grieve's sale, March, 1862. Captain Murchison's, June 1864, realized £10, fine. Another specimen, *m. m.* star, the finest known, sold for £32 at Mr. Forster's sale, May, 1868. A rose rial, in perfect condition, sold for £5 at Mr. Duncombe's sale, June 21st, 1869.

FOURTH ISSUE.—9TH YEAR.

In this year the value of all the gold coins was raised 10 per cent, by proclamation. This was done to make them of equal value with the price of gold in foreign countries, for the unit, which was current here at 20s., was valued abroad at 22s., and the other coins in proportion. Therefore the Unit was declared current for 22s.

Double crown	„	„	11s.
British crown	„	„	5s. 6d.
Half-crown	„	„	2s. 9d.
Thistle crown	„	„	4s. 4¾d.
Rose Rial	„	„	33s.
Spur Rial	„	„	16s. 6d.
Angel	„	„	11s.
Angelet	„	„	5s. 6d.

FIFTH ISSUE.—17TH YEAR.

Denominations.—Rose Rial or Thirty shilling piece, Spur Rial or Fifteen shilling piece. Angel. Laurel or Unit. Double Crown or Half-laurel. British Crown or Quarter-laurel.

Rose Rial. *Obv.*, the king sitting on his throne, with a large ruff and the collar of the Order of the Garter. Crown, sceptre, and orb as usual, and his feet resting upon a portcullis. The ground is diapered with roses and fleurs-de-lis, and the back of the throne with fleurs-de-lis alone. IACOBVS D. G. MA. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REX. *Rev.*, a large shield of arms (as Fig. 27) on a cross fleurée, the ends of which divide a double circle, containing in each quarter a lion between a rose and fleur-de-lis. Over the arms, the numerals XXX. for 30s., the value. A DNO. FACTVM EST ISTVD ET EST MIRAB. IN OC. NRIS.

Spur Rial. *Obv.*, the Scottish lion séjant, crowned, holding a sceptre in his right paw, and supporting with his

left the arms (as Fig. 27), between the numerals X. and V. for 15s., the value. IACOBVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HI. REX. *Rev.*, a spur rowel or sun of sixteen rays with fleurs-de-lis crowned at four of the points, and lions crowned at the ends of four other rays. A rose in the centre. All within a tressure of eight curves, beaded. A DNO. FACTVM EST ISTVD ET EST MIRABI.

Angel. *Obv.*, usual type, the angel with both feet on the dragon. IACOBVS D. G. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX. *Rev.*, a three masted ship sailing to the left, with the arms (as Fig. 27) on her mainsail. At the bows, stern, and on the pennon, a lion rampant holding a sword. A DOMINO FACTVM EST ISTVD.

Unit. *Obv.*, bust of the king in profile to the left, draped and laureated. The numerals XX. behind (for 20s., the value). IACOBVS D. G. MAG. BRI. FRA. (or FRAN.) ET HIB. REX. *Rev.*, shield of arms (as Fig. 27), crowned, upon a cross fleurée. FACIAM EOS IN GENTEM VNAM. These coins were generally called broad pieces, or laurels, because of the laurel wreath round the king's head.

Double Crown. *Obv.*, similar to the unit, but X. for 10s., behind the head. IACOBVS D. G. MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REX. *Rev.*, also like the unit. HENRIC. ROSAS, REGNA IACOB. This is also termed a half-broad or half-laurel.

British Crown. *Obv.*, similar to the unit, but V. behind the bust. IACOBVS D. G. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HI. REX. *Rev.*, exactly similar to the double crown. This coin was also called a five-shilling piece, or quarter laurel.

Weight of the Rose Rial, $194\frac{1}{4}$ grs., *Current for* 33s.

„ „ Spur Rial, $97\frac{1}{10}$ grs., „ 16s. 6d.

„ „ Angel, $64\frac{11}{15}$ grs., „ 11s.

„ „ Laurel, $140\frac{20}{41}$ grs., „ 20s. or £1.

Weight of the ½ laurel, $70\frac{10}{41}$ grs., *Current for* 10s.
„ „ ¼ laurel, $35\frac{5}{41}$ grs., „ 5s.

Fineness.—Rose Rial, Spur Rial, and Angel, 23 carats 3½ grains fine, to ½ grain alloy. Laurel, half, and quarter, 22 carats fine gold to 2 carats alloy.

Rarity.—The rose and spur rials are extremely rare, the angel rare; but the laurel and its parts are common. A very fine rose rial or 30s. piece of this issue sold for £5 at Colonel Thomas' sale, August, 1862. Mr. Gott's, highly preserved, brought £7 at his sale, July, 1866. Another specimen, also highly preserved, realized £3. 12s. at Mr. Duncombe's sale, 21st June, 1869. A fine spur rial or 15s. piece, went for £13. 5s. at the Hon. Mrs. Grieve's sale, March, 1862. Another, very fine, sold at Miss Currer's sale, August, 1862, for only £9. 2s. 6d. Captain Murchison's, however, also very fine, brought £15. 10s., June, 1864.

CHARLES I.

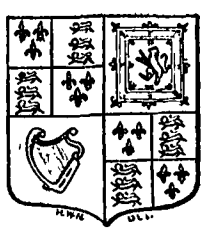

Fig. 28.

Arms.—Four grand quarters. First and fourth, quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Azure*, three fleurs-de-lis, *or*: for France; 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, three lions passant guardant in pale, *or*:

for England. Second grand quarter, *Or*, a lion rampant, *gules*, within a double tressure of the same, fleurée and counter fleurée: for Scotland. Third, *Azure*, a harp *or*, stringed *argent*: for Ireland.

Issues.—Coins of this king were struck at four mints, viz:—the Tower of London, the New Inn, Oxford, by Nicholas Briot, and at Bristol.

TOWER MINT.

Denominations.—Unit, Broad, or 20s. piece. Double Crown, Half Broad, or 10s. piece. Crown, Britain Crown, or 5s. piece. Angel.

There are three issues, distinguished by the king's dress. 1st issue, in 1st and 2nd years of the reign, bust with a large stiff ruff and collar of the Order of the Garter. 2nd issue, in the next four or five years of his reign, bust with a falling ruff and in armour. 3rd issue, in all the following years, bust without ruff and with a falling lace band.

1st issue. Unit. *Obv.*, bust in profile to the left, crowned, with a large stiff ruff and collar of the Order of the Garter. The numerals XX. behind the head. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BR., BRI., or BRIT. FR. ET HI. or HIB. REX. *Rev.*, a large square garnished shield of arms (as Fig. 28) under a crown. FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA.

Double Crown. *Obv.*, similar to the Unit, but X. behind the head. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HI. REX. *Rev.*, also similar to the unit. CVLTORES SVI DEVS PROTEGIT.

Crown. Exactly similar to the double crown, but V. behind the king's head.

2nd issue. Unit. *Obv.*, bust in profile to the left, crowned, with a falling ruff, and in armour. The numerals. XX. behind the head. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FR.

ET HIB. REX. *Rev.*, an *oval* garnished shield of arms (as Fig. 28) under a crown. C. R. at the sides of the shield. FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA.

Double crown. *Obv.*, similar to the unit, but X. behind the head. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HI. REX. *Rev.*, also similar. CVLTORES SVI DEVS PROTEGIT.

Crown. Similar to the double crown, but V. behind the head.

3rd issue. Unit. *Obv.*, bust in profile to the left, crowned, with a falling lace band instead of a ruff. The numerals XX. behind the head. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REX. *Rev.*, an oval garnished shield of arms (as Fig. 28) under a crown, and between the letters C. R. also crowned. FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA.

Double crown. *Obv.*, similar to the unit, but X. behind the head. CAROLVS D. G. MA. BR. FR. ET HI. REX. *Rev.*, also similar to the unit. CVLTORES SVI DEVS PROTEGIT.

Crown. Exactly similar to the double crown, but V. behind the head.

Angel. *Obv.*, similar to the angel of the last issue of James I., but the numeral X. in the field. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HI. REX. *Rev.*, also similar. AMOR POPVLI PRÆSIDIVM REGIS.

In all three issues:—

Weight of the Unit, $140\frac{20}{41}$ grs., *Current for* 20s. *or* £1.
„ „ Double crown, $70\frac{10}{41}$ grs., „ 10s.
„ „ Crown, $35\frac{5}{41}$ grs., „ 5s.
„ „ Angel, $64\frac{11}{15}$ grs., „ 10s.

Fineness.—The angel is 23 carats $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains fine gold to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain alloy, the old standard. All the other pieces are 22 carats fine gold to 2 carats alloy.

Rarity.—Common, but the angel is rare.

OXFORD MINT.

Denominations.—Treble Unit or Three-pound piece. Unit or Twenty-shilling piece. Ten-shilling piece.

Treble Unit. *Obv.*, half-length portrait of the king, in profile to the left, crowned, and in armour. He holds a sword in both hands on some, but on others a sword in his right hand and an olive branch in his left. A plume, or Prince of Wales' feathers, behind the head. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HI. REX. *Rev.*, in three wavy lines across the centre of the coin the inscription RELIG: PROT. LEG: ANG. LIBER: PAR. The numerals III. with three plumes above. The date 1642, 1643, or 1644 below, with OXON. on some specimens. EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI.

Unit. *Obv.*, bust as on the treble unit, but shorter. The numerals XX. behind the head. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REX. *Rev.*, similar to the treble unit, but both legends joined in one scroll. Three plumes above, and the date with OX. below.

Ten-shilling piece. *Obv.*, small bust, crowned, to the left, with a falling lace band. X. behind the head. The legend commencing at the bottom and reading round from left to right. CAROLVS D. G. M. BR. FR. ET HI. REX. *Rev.*, exactly similar to the unit.

Weight of the Treble Unit, $420\frac{10}{41}$ grs., *Current for* £3.
„ „ Unit, $140\frac{20}{41}$ grs., „ 20s. or £1.
„ „ 10s. piece, $70\frac{10}{41}$ grs., „ 10s.

Fineness.—22 carats fine gold to 2 carats alloy.

Rarity.—All rare. A £3. piece, 1643, sold for £8. 5s. at Sir W. Baynes' sale, August, 1867. Another very fine specimen of the same brought £7. 2s. 6d. at Mr. Gott's sale, July, 1866. A very fine £3. piece of 1642 realized £4. 12s. at Mr. Duncombe's sale, June 21st, 1869. A very fine unit, 1642, brought £4. 4s. at the same sale. An

extremely fine 10s. piece, 1644 OX., sold for £43 at Miss Currer's sale, August, 1862. Captain Murchison's 10s. piece, 1644 OX., weight 70 grs., with four pellets and a lozenge after INIMICI, very fine, brought £40 at his sale June 1864.

BRIOT'S MINT.

The following coins were engraved by Nicholas Briot, a native of Lorraine, and sometime Graver-general of the coins of France. He quitted that kingdom in disgust, and offered his services to Charles I., who immediately gave him great encouragement.

Denominations.—Unit. Double Crown or half-unit. Angel.

Unit. *Obv.*, bust in profile to the left, crowned, with a falling lace band, as on the last coinage of the Tower mint. The numerals XX. behind the head. CAROLVS D. G. MAGN. BRITAN. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. *Rev.*, garnished square shield of arms (as Fig. 28) crowned, and between the letters C. R. also crowned. FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA. A small B. (for Briot) at the end of the legend on each side.

Double Crown. *Obv.*, similar to the unit, but X. behind the head. *Rev.*, also exactly similar, but CVLTORES SVI DEVS PROTEGIT. A small B. after the last word in the legend.

Angel. *Obv.*, similar to the Tower angel, but X. at the left of the Archangel instead of on his right. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRITANN. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. *Rev.*, also similar, but a larger ship, and no lions at the ends of it. A small B. in front of the prow. AMOR POPVLI PRÆSIDIVM REGIS.

Weight of the Unit, $140\frac{20}{41}$ grs., *Current for* 20s. or £1.
„ Double Crown, $70\frac{10}{41}$ grs., „ 10s.
„ „ Angel, $64\frac{11}{15}$ grs., „ 10s.

Rarity.—Very rare, the angel extremely rare. An extremely fine sovereign or unit sold for £7. 10s. at Mr. Gott's sale, July, 1866. Mr. Duncombe's, in the most choice condition, brought £5. 12s. 6d. at his sale, June 21st, 1869. A well preserved half-sovereign or double crown realized £1. 16s. at the same sale.

BRISTOL MINT.

An unpublished sovereign coined at Bristol sold for £29. at Captain Murchison's sale, June, 1864. It had BR. in monogram for the mint mark. *Rev.*, EXVRGAT, &c., in a continued scroll, with a small plume before the first and after the fourth words; above, three plumes. Very fine.

COLCHESTER SIEGE PIECE.

An obsidional coin of Charles I. struck in Colchester Castle during its siege was in the Roberts cabinet. It is plain on one side, but on the other bears an incuse representation of Colchester Castle, with a flag flying on the centre. At the sides of the castle are the crowned initials C. R. (for Carolus Rex), and below all is the following inscription in two lines:—$\frac{\text{OBS : COL}}{16 \text{ ✠ } 48}$.

This coin weighs 66 grains Troy, and was probably intended for a ten-shilling piece. It is of a rude circular shape.

CHARLES II.

The following is a description of a "Siege Piece," struck at Pontefract Castle after the death of Charles I., when the castle was still maintained about seven weeks, during

which time the governor, Colonel Morris, coined money in the name of Charles II. It is struck upon an octagonal piece of gold, and appears to have been intended for a twenty shilling piece.

Obv., the inscription HANC: DE / VS: DEDIT in two lines, across the centre of the coin. A large crown above, and 1648 below. The circumscription is CAROL. II. D. G. MAG. B. F. ET H. REX. *Rev.*, view of the castle with a streamer flying from the highest tower. Above the castle P. C. (for Pontefract Castle). On the left side OBS., and a cannon issuing from the right side. POST MORTEM PATRIS PRO FILIO. (After the death of the father, for the son.)

THE COMMONWEALTH.

1649 to 1660.

Denominations.—Twenty-shilling piece. Ten-shilling piece. Five-shilling piece.

Twenty-shillings. *Obv.*, a plain shield bearing St. George's cross, surrounded by a palm branch and a laurel branch. THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND. *Rev.*, two shields conjoined; one bearing St. George's cross, the other the Irish harp. The numerals XX. for 20s., the value, above. GOD WITH VS, and date.

FIG. 29.—TEN-SHILLING PIECE.

Ten-shillings. Exactly similar to the 20s. piece, but X. for 10s. above the shields on the reverse.

Five-shillings. Also exactly similar, but V. over the shields on the reverse.

Weight of the 20s. piece, $140\frac{20}{41}$ grs., *Current for* 20s. or £1.
„ „ 10s. piece, $70\frac{10}{41}$ grs., „ 10s.
„ „ 5s. piece, $35\frac{5}{41}$ grs., „ 5s.

Fineness.—22 carats fine gold to 2 carats alloy, or 11 parts fine to 1 part alloy.

Rarity.—Not common, especially the smaller pieces. A very fine set of the three pieces, all of the date 1650, from the Thomas collection, sold for £4. 6s. at Mr. Duncombe's sale, June 1869.

OLIVER CROMWELL, PROTECTOR.

1653 to 1658.

FIG. 30.

Arms.—1st and 4th, St. George's cross. 2nd, the cross of St. Andrew. 3rd, the Irish harp. Over the centre an escutcheon of pretence, bearing the Protector's paternal arms, a lion rampant.

Denominations.—Fifty-shilling piece. Broad or 20s. piece. Half-broad or 10s. piece.

Fifty-shillings. *Obv.*, bust of the Protector, laureated, to the left, with bare neck. OLIVAR. D. G. R. P. ANG. SCO. ET HIB. &c. PRO. *Rev.*, the arms (as Fig. 30.) in a plain shield crowned. Date above. PAX QVÆRITVR BELLO. The edge is inscribed: PROTECTOR LITERIS LITERÆ NVMMIS CORONA ET SALVS.

Broad. Exactly similar, being from the same die, but the edge is engrailed, not inscribed.

Half-broad. *Obv.*, bust as before. OLIVAR. D. G. R. P. ANG. SCO. HIB. PRO., or OLIVAR. D. G. R. P. ANG. SCO. HIB. &c. PRO. *Rev.*, exactly similar to the broad. Date 1656 or 1658.

These three coins were beautifully engraved by Thomas Simon, an English artist, and were coined by machinery with the new invention of the mill and screw. Snelling (*Gold Coins*, p. 28), thinks that the 50s. piece was only a proof of the 20s. piece, but if current at all it must have been intended to have passed for 50s. Snelling also states (same page) that the ten-shilling pieces were not struck in Cromwell's time, "but since the discovery of the die or puncheon by Mr. Folkes, at whose instance chiefly we presume, those we have at present, owe their being." However, Folkes merely says that he has seen the puncheon for a 10s. piece, not, as Snelling puts it, that he discovered it. Vertue has engraved what appears to be the 10s., and says that some rare pieces weighing 10 dwts. 4 grs. have been struck from the same die. On the whole, there is little reason to doubt that some of the half-broads were struck in Cromwell's time. We are indebted for the foregoing remarks to John Evans, Esq., F.R.S.

It is very doubtful whether these coins were issued for current circulation, as the coins of the Commonwealth were struck and circulated at the same time. However, many

worn coins of the Protector have made their appearance, and he even took the opinion of his council upon the form and inscription of them on the 27th November, 1656. Ruding says, "After all, it appears certain that the coins of Cromwell were never the current money of the kingdom: because they were not enumerated in the proclamation of September 7th, 1661, (Charles II.'s reign), which forbade the currency of the coins with the stamp of the Commonwealth; for they who scrupled not to offer indignities to the body of the dead lion, would not have suffered his coins to have passed unnoticed, had they been in circulation. It is therefore probable that he was prevented from uttering them, by the same considerations which deterred him from taking the title of king. The idea is in a great measure confirmed by a trial of the pix, which took place on the 3rd of December, 1657, of the monies coined in the Tower of London from the year 1649, all of which were the Commonwealth coins only." (3rd edition, vol. i., p. 420).

Nevertheless, in a note, Ruding says that he is indebted to Sir Henry Ellis for the remark that the circulation of the Protector's money with his bust must have been of but short duration, and that the universal return of loyalty at the Restoration, rendered the currency of Cromwell's coins so unpopular, that it was unnecessary for any proclamation against them to be issued.

We reproduce these arguments for the reader's information, but our opinion is decidedly in favour of the theory that Cromwell's coins were current money, though of necessarily limited circulation.

Weight of the 50s. piece, $351\frac{1}{5}$ grs., *Current for* 50s.
" " 20s. piece, $140\frac{20}{41}$ grs., " 20s. or £1.
" " 10s. piece, $70\frac{10}{41}$ grs., " 10s.

Fineness.—22 carats fine gold to 2 carats alloy, or 11 parts fine to 1 part alloy.

Rarity.—The 50s. piece and half-broad are extremely rare, the broad not so rare. A 50s. piece, in beautiful condition, sold for £70 at Capt. Murchison's sale, June 1864. Mr. Forster's specimen, May 1868, presumed to be the finest known, sold for £51. At Mr. Duncombe's sale, another, very highly preserved, brought £44, June 1869. Captain Murchison's half-broad, a brilliant specimen, sold for £20. Mr. Forster's for £20. 10s., also brilliant. Mr. Duncombe's "exquisitely preserved, a perfect gem; from the Dimsdale and Durrant collections," brought £26. 10s. All these were dated 1656. An extremely fine one of 1658 sold for £12. 5s. at Mr. Gott's sale, July, 1866. A broad or 20s. piece, 1656, sold for £5. 7s. 6d. at Sir W. Baynes's sale, August, 1867. At Mr. Duncombe's sale another specimen, "in the most exquisite preservation," brought £4. 12s. Others £4. 4s. and £3. 10s.

CHARLES II.

1660 to 1685.

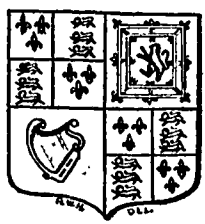

FIG. 31.

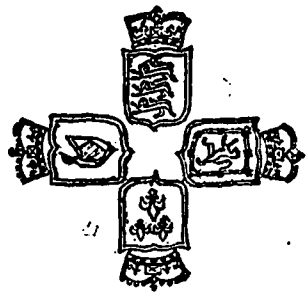

FIG. 32.

Arms.—Four grand quarters. First and fourth, quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Azure*, three fleurs-de-lis, *or*: for France; 2nd

and 3rd, *Gules*, three lions passant guardant, *or*: for England. Second grand quarter, *Or*, a lion rampant, *gules*, within a double tressure of the same, fleurée and counter fleurée: for Scotland. Third, *Azure*, a harp *or*, stringed *argent:* for Ireland (as Fig. 31).

Or, arranged cross-wise in four shields crowned; 1st, England. 2nd, Scotland. 3rd, France. 4th, Ireland. As Fig. 32.

Issues.—Three. The first two of hammered coins, and the last one of milled.

FIRST ISSUE.—1ST YEAR, 1660.

Denominations.—Broad or twenty-shilling piece. Half-broad or ten-shilling piece. Five-shilling piece.

Broad. *Obv.*, bust in profile to the left, laureated, with long hair, and in a Roman dress. No numerals behind the head and no inner circle. Legend commencing at the top of the coin and reading round from right to left as usual: CAROLVS II. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 31) in an oval garnished shield crowned. The initials C. R. (for Carolus Rex), at the sides of it. FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA.

Half-broad. Exactly similar.

Five-shillings. Also exactly like the broad, but FR. in the obverse legend. A crown mint mark on all three.

Weight of the 20s. piece, $140\frac{20}{41}$ grs., *Current for* 20s. or £1.
„ „ 10s. piece, $70\frac{10}{41}$ grs., „ 10s.
„ „ 5s. piece, $35\frac{5}{41}$ grs., „ 5s.

Fineness.—22 carats fine gold to 2 carats alloy, or 11 parts fine to 1 part alloy.

Rarity.—All rare.

SECOND ISSUE.—2ND YEAR, 1661.

Denominations.—Broad or twenty-shilling piece. Half-broad or ten-shilling piece. Five-shilling piece.

Broad. *Obv.*, similar to the 1st issue broad, but with the numerals XX., for 20s. the value, behind the head. No inner circle. Legend also exactly the same. *Rev.*, exactly like the 1st issue.

Half-broad. Exactly similar to the broad, but X., for 10s. the value, behind the head.

Five-shillings. Also like the 20s. piece, but V., for 5s. the value, behind the bust, and FR. in the legend. A crown mint mark on all three coins.

Weight, Fineness, and *Rarity.* As in the first issue.

THIRD ISSUE.—3RD YEAR, 1662. MILLED COINS.

Denominations.—Five-guinea piece. Two-guinea piece. Guinea. Half-guinea.

Five-guinea. *Obv.*, bust of the king, laureated, to the right, with long hair. CAROLVS II. DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, four shields arranged in the form of a cross and each crowned (as Fig. 32). Four C's interlinked in the centre, from whence issue four sceptres, terminating respectively in the orb, thistle, fleur-de-lis, and harp. MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX, and the date. The edge of the coin is inscribed with the motto DECVS ET TVTAMEN, and with the year of the king's reign in Latin, thus: ANNO REGNI VICESIMO. ANNO REGNI TRICESIMO, etc.

Two-guinea, Guinea, and Half-guinea. All exactly similar to the five-guinea piece, except that their edges are milled, and not inscribed.

The term "guinea" was introduced at this time, and was derived from the district of Guinea in West Africa, whence most of the gold used at the mint was imported by the then African Company, who were allowed to have those pieces, which were coined from their gold, distinguished by an elephant or elephant and castle below the king's bust.

The dies for all these coins were very beautifully engraved by John Roettier, a native of Antwerp.

Weight of the :—

5 guinea, 647$\frac{18}{89}$ grs.,	*Current first for*	£5.	*afterwards for*	£5. 5s.
2 guinea, 258$\frac{78}{89}$ grs.,	„	„	£2.	„	£2. 2s.
Guinea, 129$\frac{39}{89}$ grs.,	„	„	£1.	„	£1. 1s.
½ guinea, 64$\frac{61}{89}$ grs.,	„	„	10s.	„	10s. 6d.

Fineness.—22 carats of fine gold to 2 carats alloy, or 11 parts fine to 1 part alloy, which standard has been continued without alteration to the present day.

Rarity.—Rather common, some are scarcer than others. A 5 guinea piece of 1669, elephant under bust, and with the edge inscribed ANNO REGNI VICESIMO PRIMO, brilliantly preserved, sold for £9. 2s. 6d. at Mr. Duncombe's sale, June 1869. Another of the same date, also a brilliant specimen, sold for £21 10s., at Captain Murchison's sale, June 1864.

JAMES II.

1685 to 1688.

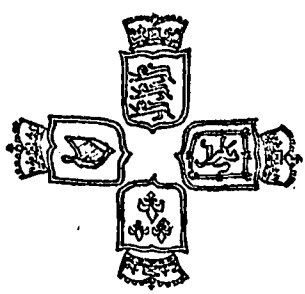

FIG. 33.

Arms arranged cross-wise in four shields crowned: 1st, England. 2nd, Scotland. 3rd, France. 4th, Ireland.

Denominations.—Five-guinea piece. Two-guinea piece. Guinea. Half-guinea.

Five-guinea. *Obv.*, bust of the king, laureated, to the left, with long hair. IACOBVS II. DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, four shields arranged in the form of a cross and each crowned (as Fig. 33). Centre plain, but with four sceptres issuing from it, which terminate respectively in the orb, thistle, fleur-de-lis, and harp. (On one 5 guinea piece of 1686, the sceptres are incorrectly arranged, the harp being placed before the lis). MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX, and the date. The edge of the coin is inscribed with the motto DECVS ET TVTAMEN, and with the year of the king's reign in Latin, thus: ANNO REGNI SECVNDO, etc.

Two-guinea, Guinea, and Half-guinea. All exactly similar to the five-guinea piece, except that their edges are milled, and not inscribed.

There is an elephant and castle under the bust on many of these coins; for explanation, see last reign.

Weight, the same as the third issue of Charles II.

The 5 guinea was *current for* £5. 5s.
„ 2 guinea „ „ £2. 2s.
„ Guinea „ „ £1. 1s.
„ ½ guinea „ „ 10s. 6d.

Fineness.—As that of the 3rd issue of Charles II.

Rarity.—Rather scarce; worth a few shillings more than their currency.

WILLIAM AND MARY.
1689 to 1694.

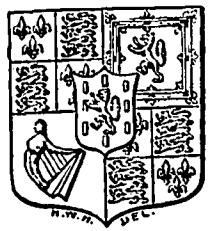

FIG. 34.

Arms.—First and fourth, England and France quarterly. Second, Scotland. Third, Ireland. On an escutcheon of pretence, the arms of Nassau.

Denominations.—Five-guinea piece. Two-guinea piece. Guinea. Half-guinea.

Five-guinea. *Obv.*, busts of the king and queen to the right, the former laureated. GVLIELMVS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 34) in a large garnished shield crowned. MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX ET REGINA, and the date. The edge of the coin is inscribed with the motto DECVS ET TVTAMEN, and with the year of the reign in Latin, thus: ANNO REGNI TERTIO, etc.

Two-guinea, Guinea, and Half-guinea. All exactly similar to the five-guinea piece, except that their edges are milled, and not inscribed. The shield on the guineas and half-guineas is also scarcely garnished.

There is an elephant and castle under the busts on many of these coins; for explanation see Charles II's reign.

Weight, the same as the third issue of Charles II.

The 5 guinea was *current for* £5. 7s. 6d.
„ 2 guinea „ „ £2. 3s.
„ Guinea „ „ £1. 1s. 6d.
„ ½ guinea „ „ 10s. 9d.

Fineness.—As that of the 3rd issue of Charles II.

Rarity.—All rare.

WILLIAM III.

1694 to 1702.

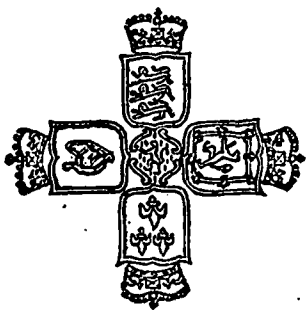

FIG. 35.

Arms.—Four shields arranged crosswise and each crowned: 1st, England. 2nd, Scotland. 3rd, France. 4th, Ireland. The arms of Nassau in the centre.

Denominations.—Five-guinea piece. Two-guinea piece. Guinea. Half-guinea.

Five-guinea. *Obv.*, bust of the king to the right, laureated, with the hair long. GVLIELMVS III. DEI GRA. *Rev.*, four shields arranged in the form of a cross, and each crowned (as Fig. 35). Arms of Nassau in the centre, whence issue four sceptres, which terminate respectively in the orb, thistle, fleur-de-lis, and harp. MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB REX, and the date. The edge of the coin is inscribed with the motto DECVS ET TVTAMEN, and with the year of the king's reign in Latin, thus ANNO REGNI VNDECIMO, etc.

Two-guinea, Guinea, and Half-guinea. All exactly similar to the five-guinea piece, except that their edges are milled, and not inscribed.

There is an elephant and castle under the bust on many of these coins also; for explanation see Charles II.'s reign.

Weight.—The same as the third issue of Charles II.

The 5 guinea was *current for* £7., *afterwards reduced to* £6. 10s., *and then to* £5. 10s.

The 2 guinea was *current for* £2. 16s., *afterwards reduced to* £2. 12s., *and then to* £2. 4s.

The Guinea was *current for* £1. 8s., *afterwards reduced to* £1. 6s., *and then to* £1. 2s.

The ½ guinea was *current for* 14s., *afterwards reduced to* 13s., *and then to* 11s.

Fineness.—As that of the 3rd issue of Charles II.

Rarity.—Rare, but commoner than those of William and Mary together.

ANNE.

1702 to 1714.

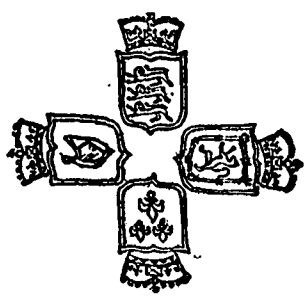

FIG. 36.

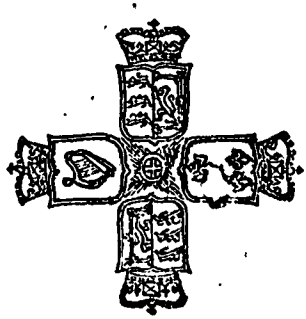

FIG. 37.

Arms arranged crosswise in four shields. Before the Union :—1st, England. 2nd, Scotland. 3rd, France. 4th, Ireland. See Fig. 36.

After the Union:—1st and 3rd, England and Scotland impaled. 2nd, France. 4th, Ireland. See Fig. 37.

Issues.—Two. The first before the Union of England and Scotland, the last after it.

FIRST ISSUE.—BEFORE THE UNION.

Denominations.—Five-guinea piece. Guinea. Half-guinea.

Five-guinea piece. *Obv.*, bust of the queen to the left, with the hair filletted. Drapery over her shoulders, fastened in front by a brooch. ANNA DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, four shields arranged in the form of a cross and each crowned (as Fig. 36). A rose in the centre, whence issue four sceptres terminating respectively in the orb, thistle, fleur-de-lis, and harp. MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REG., and the date. The edge of the coin is inscribed with the motto DECVS ET TVTAMEN, and with the year of the queen's reign in Latin, thus: ANNO REGNI QVARTO, etc.

Guinea and Half-guinea. Both exactly similar to the five-guinea piece, except that their edges are milled and not inscribed.

On all the pieces of the date of 1703, there is the word "VIGO" under the queen's bust on the obverse. This signifies that those coins were struck from gold taken in the Spanish galleons, which were captured in Vigo Bay, by the combined English and Dutch fleets under Sir George Rooke and the Duke of Ormond on the 12th October, 1702, although they were defended by the batteries and several French men-of-war.

Weight.—Same as the 3rd issue of Charles II.

The 5 guinea	was *current for*	£5. 7s. 6d.
„ Guinea	„ „	£1. 1s. 6d.
„ ½ guinea	„ „	10s. 9d.

Fineness.—Same as that of Charles II.'s 3rd issue.

Rarity.—Those coined before the Union and with "VIGO" under the bust are very rare; an extremely fine 5 guinea of 1703, with "VIGO," sold for £12. 5s. at Mr. Duncombe's sale, June, 1869.

SECOND ISSUE.—AFTER THE UNION.

Denominations.—Five-guinea piece. Two-guinea piece. Guinea. Half-guinea.

Five-guinea. *Obv.*, exactly similar to the 1st issue 5 guinea. *Rev.*, four shields arranged in the form of a cross and each crowned (as Fig. 37). The star of the Order of the Garter in the centre, whence issue four sceptres, terminating respectively in the orb, thistle, fleur-de-lis, and harp. MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REG., and the date. The edge of the coin is inscribed with the motto DECVS ET TVTAMEN, and with the year of the queen's reign in Latin, thus: ANNO REGNI QVINTO, etc.

Two-guinea, Guinea, and Half-guinea. All exactly similar to the five-guinea piece, except that their edges are milled, and not inscribed. Also some guineas have an elephant and castle below the bust; for explanation see Charles II.'s reign.

Weight.—Same as the third issue of Charles II.

The *current value* was the same as that of the last issue.

Fineness.—As that of Charles II.'s third issue.

Rarity.—Common.

On all the gold coins of this reign Anne was represented with drapery over her shoulders, although the gold pieces of her immediate predecessors—William and Mary, James II., and Charles II.—had the neck bare, thus being distinguished from their silver coins, on which the busts were always draped. One very rare pattern guinea of 1702

was made with the neck bare, but it is said that the queen disliked the appearance of it, and therefore it was not struck for ordinary currency.

GEORGE I.

1714 to 1727.

FIG. 38.

Arms.—Four shields arranged crosswise, and bearing:—1st, England and Scotland impaled. 2nd, France. 3rd, Ireland. 4th, the Electorate, Hanover, etc.

Denominations.—Five-guinea piece. Two-guinea piece. Guinea. Half-guinea. Quarter-guinea.

Five-guinea piece. *Obv.*, bust of the king, laureated, to the right, hair long, and with the neck bare. GEORGIVS D. G. M. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX F. D. *Rev.*, four shields arranged in the form of a cross, and each crowned (as Fig. 38). The star of the order of the Garter in the centre, whence issue four sceptres, terminating respectively in the orb, thistle, fleur-de-lis, and harp. BRVN. ET L. DVX S. R. I. A. TH. ET EL.,* and the date. The edge of the coin

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* For explanation of these titles, see *ante*, p. 3.

is inscribed with the motto DECVS ET TVTAMEN, and with the year of the king's reign in Latin, thus: ANNO REGNI SEXTO, etc. There are one or two errors in these inscriptions, as SCVNDO for SECVNDO; the letter D reversed in DECVS; and on the edge of another all the Ns are turned upside down.

Two-guinea. Exactly similar to the 5 guinea piece, but with the edge milled with oblique lines, and not inscribed.

Guinea. The first guinea struck in this reign has *Obv.*, bust laureated to the right. GEORGIVS D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX F. D. *Rev.*, similar to the 5 guinea. BRVN. ET LVN. DVX S. R. I. A. TH. ET PR. EL. 1714. The edge milled with oblique lines. This coin is rare, and is the only one of the reign on which are placed the letters PR. before EL. They signify *Princeps Elector* (Prince Elector), from whence it is called the Prince Elector guinea. Mr. Hawkins mentions a variety of this coin which is probably unique. "The artist appears to have occupied all the space upon the coin with the king's titles, without leaving room for the date, which is consequently inserted in the field, on either side of the shield of Great Britain. It was first discovered in the possession of a Mr. Walker, who disposed of it to Mr. Henderson, at whose sale it was purchased for Mr. Thomas, and at his sale it passed to the British Museum." All the other guineas of this reign are exactly similar to the five-guinea piece, except that some have an elephant and castle under the bust,* and all have the edge milled.

Half-guinea and Quarter-guinea. Similar to the 5 guinea, but with the edges milled. The quarter-guinea was the first piece coined of that denomination, and is said to have been intended to supply in some measure the

* For reason for this, see Charles II.'s reign.

deficiency of silver, which at that time was much felt. They were only issued in one year, 1718, and only £37,380 worth were struck.

Weight of the 5 guinea, $647\frac{18}{89}$ grs., *Current for* £5. 5s.
" " 2 guinea, $258\frac{78}{89}$ grs., " £2. 2s.
" " Guinea, $129\frac{39}{89}$ grs., " £1. 1s.
" " $\frac{1}{2}$ guinea, $64\frac{64}{89}$ grs., " 10s. 6d.
" " $\frac{1}{4}$ guinea, $32\frac{32}{89}$ grs., " 5s. 3d.

Fineness.—As that of the 3rd issue of Charles II.

Rarity.—Generally common, except the "Prince Elector guinea," which is rare. A very fine specimen sold for £1. 10s. at Mr. Duncombe's sale, June 1869.

GEORGE II.

1727 to 1760.

FIG. 39.

Arms in a single shield bearing Quarterly, in the First grand quarter, *Gules*, three lions passant-guardant in pale, *or*: for England, impaled with the arms of Scotland, which

are, *Or*, a lion rampant *gules*, within a double tressure of the same, fleurée and counter fleurée. Second grand quarter, *Azure*, three fleurs-de-lis, *or*: for France. Third grand quarter, *Azure*, a harp *or*, stringed *argent*: for Ireland. Fourth grand quarter, *Gules*, two lions passant-guardant, *or*: for Brunswick, impaled with Lunenberg, which is, *Or*, semé of hearts proper, a lion rampant *azure*: Having ancient Saxony, viz:—*Gules*, a horse courant *argent*, grafted in base.

Issues.—Two. "Down to the middle of the year 1739 the obverses were engraved by Croker,* and they represent what is called the young head: the subsequent obverses were engraved by Tanner, and are called the old heads, of which however there are two gradations, those after 1745 shewing in the features evident traces of more advanced age."

FIRST ISSUE.—YOUNG HEAD.
DATED 1727 TO 1739.

Denominations.—Five-guinea piece. Two-guinea piece. Guinea. Half-guinea.

Five-guinea. *Obv.*, bust of the king, laureated, to the left, with the hair long and neck bare. GEORGIVS II. DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 39) in a single shield, crowned and garnished. M. B. F. ET H. REX F. D. B. ET L. D. S. R. I. A. T. ET E.,† and the date. The edge of the coin is inscribed with the motto DECVS ET TVTAMEN, and with the year of the king's reign in Latin, thus: ANNO REGNI TERTIO, etc. In 1739, as stated above, the bust of the king was altered upon all the coins to that denominated the old head, but one five-guinea piece with

* An English artist, who also engraved the dies for the coinages of Anne and George I.

† For explanation of these titles, see *ante*, p. 3.

the young head exists with the date 1741, from which it appears that new dies had not been then prepared for the five-guineas.

Two-guinea piece. Exactly similar to the 5 guinea piece, but with the edge milled with diagonal straight lines, and not inscribed. However, on those pieces dated 1739, in consequence of more forgeries than usual in that year, curved lines were used in order to increase the difficulties of the forgers.

Guinea. Also exactly like the 5 guinea piece, but with the edge milled with diagonal straight lines, and not inscribed. There are no guineas of this issue dated 1739, and therefore the curved milling does not occur.

Half-guinea. Exactly similar to the guineas.

From the introduction of milled money in the reign of Charles II., the armorial bearings had been placed upon four different shields, except during the reign of William and Mary, when they were emblazoned more heraldically upon one shield. Upon the accession of George II. the precedent of William and Mary was followed upon the gold coinage, though that of Charles II. was still retained upon the silver.

The letters "E. I. C." are placed below the bust on many of the 5 guinea pieces, guineas, and half guineas of this issue. They are the initials of the East India Company, and marked gold coined for them, or gold sent by them to the Mint for that purpose.

Weight, Fineness, and *Current Value.*—Same as those of George I.

Rarity.—Common, unless in extraordinary preservation

SECOND ISSUE.—OLD HEAD. DATED 1739 TO 1760.

Denominations.—Five-guinea piece. Two-guinea piece. Guinea. Half-guinea.

Five-guinea. *Obv.*, bust of the king with older features, laureated, to the left. Hair long, and neck bare. GEORGIVS II. DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 39) in a single shield crowned and garnished. M. B. F. ET H. REX F. D. B. ET L. D. S. R. I. A. T. ET E.,* and the date. (This reverse is the same as that of the 1st issue). The edge of the coin is inscribed with the motto DECVS ET TVTAMEN, and with the year of the king's reign in Latin, thus ANNO REGNI DECIMO NONO, etc.

Two-guinea and Guinea. Exactly similar to the 5 guinea piece, but with the edge milled with curved lines, and not inscribed.

Half-guinea. Like the two preceding coins, but the curved lines of the milling were not adopted on this coin, the edge being perhaps too narrow.

On several five-guinea pieces, guineas, and half-guineas, there occurs the word LIMA under the bust on the obverse. It signifies that the pieces having it were struck from gold which was captured, according to Mr. Pollet, by the "Prince Frederic" and "Duke" privateers. Lima, we hardly need remind the reader, is the capital of Peru.

Weight, *Value*, and *Fineness.*—As those of George I.

Rarity.—Common.

* For explanation of these titles, see *ante*, p. 3.

GEORGE III.

1760 to 1820.

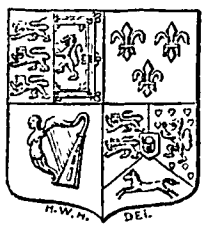

FIG. 40.

FIG. 41.

Arms.—Firstly: similar to those of George II. (Figs. 39 and 40).

Secondly: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Gules*, three lions passant-guardant in pale, *or*: for England. 2nd, *Or*, a lion rampant *gules*, within a double tressure of the same, fleurée and counter fleurée: for Scotland. 3rd, *Azure*, a harp *or*, stringed *argent*: for Ireland. On a crowned escutcheon of pretence, *Gules*, two lions passant guardant, *or*: for Brunswick, impaled with Lunenberg, which is, *Or*, semé of hearts proper, a lion rampant *azure*; having ancient Saxony, viz:—*Gules*, a horse courant *argent*, grafted in base. (Fig. 41.) There are two forms of the crown over the escutcheon of pretence, on the earlier coins it is flatter, but on the later ones it is high and with a number of arches (as in Fig. 41).

Issues.—Four.

FIRST ISSUE.—1760 TO 1786.

Denominations.—Guinea. Half-guinea. Quarter-guinea.

Guinea. *Obv.*, bust of the king, laureated, to the right. GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 40) in a square garnished shield crowned. M. B. F. ET H. REX F. D. B. ET L. D. S. R. I. A. T. ET E.,* and the date. Those on this issue are from 1761 to 1786 inclusive. Edge milled with curved lines.

Half-guinea. Similar to the guinea in all respects.

Quarter-guinea. The last coins of this denomination were struck in the year 1762 only, and therefore belong to this issue. They are exactly like the preceding guinea.

Weight of the Guinea, $129\frac{39}{89}$ grs., *Current for* 21s. or £1. 1s.
„ „ ½ guinea, $64\frac{64}{89}$ grs., „ 10s. 6d.
„ „ ¼ guinea, $32\frac{32}{89}$ grs., „ 5s. 3d.

Fineness.—Same as that of the 3rd issue of Charles II.

Rarity.—All common.

SECOND ISSUE.—1787 TO 1800.

Denominations.—Guinea. Half-guinea. One-third guinea or Seven-shilling piece.

Guinea. *Obv.*, bust of the king, laureated, to the right. GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 40) in a pointed plain shield crowned.† Date below it. (The dates are from 1787 to 1799 inclusive). The legend commences at the bottom of the coin, instead of, as on the first issue, at the top. M. B. F. ET H. REX F. D. B. ET L. D. S. R. I. A. T. ET E. (For explanation, see *ante*, p. 3). The edge of the coin is milled.

Half-guinea. Exactly similar to the guinea. Dates 1787 to 1800 inclusive.

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* For explanation of these titles, see *ante*, p. 3.

† This shield is in the shape of a spade ace, whence the coin is often called "the spade guinea."

Seven-shillings. *Obv.*, bust laureated to the right. GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, a crown. MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REX, and the date. (The dates are from 1797 to 1800 inclusive). Edge of the coin milled with slanting strokes.

Weight and *Current Value* of the Guinea and Half-guinea, as in the preceding issue. The seven shilling piece weighed $43\frac{146}{1000}$ grs., and was current for 7s.

Fineness.—Same as that of the 3rd issue of Charles II.

Rarity.—Common.

THIRD ISSUE.—1801 TO 1813.

Denominations.—Guinea. Half-guinea. One-third guinea, or Seven-shilling piece.

Guinea. This is the last guinea coined in England, and only exists with the date 1813. *Obv.*, bust to the right, laureated. GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 41) on a plain shield within the Garter, and crowned. The garter is inscribed with its usual motto (HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE). Date 1813 below, BRITANNIARUM REX FIDEI DEFENSOR, commencing at the top of the coin; edge milled. These guineas were struck for the especial use of the troops on the point of embarking for France. None were issued directly in England.

Half-guinea. Exactly similar to the guinea. All issued in England as usual. The dates are 1801 to 1813 inclusive.

Seven shillings. *Obv.*, as the 2nd issue 7s. piece. *Rev.*, a crown, with the date below it. BRITANNIARUM REX FIDEI DEFENSOR. The dates are the same as those on the half-guineas. Very few were issued of the last coinage in 1813. The edges of all are milled.

Weight, Current Value, and *Fineness.*—Same as those of the last issue.

Rarity.—The guinea is rare, but the others are common.

FOURTH ISSUE.—1817.

Denominations.—Sovereign. Half-sovereign.

Sovereign. *Obv.*, laureated bust of the king to the right. Date below. GEORGIUS III. D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX F. D. *Rev.*, St. George and the Dragon (as on the well known silver five shilling pieces), surrounded by the Garter, which is inscribed with its usual motto, HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE. Under the broken shaft of the spear, which lies on the ground, are the sunken letters B.P., the initials of Bernard Pistrucci, the artist. The edge of the coin is milled. The dates are 1817, 1818, and 1820, and the coins are still in circulation.

Half-sovereign. *Obv.*, bust as on the sovereign. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. Date under the head. *Rev.*, a plain shield crowned, bearing the arms as Fig. 41. BRITANNIARUM REX FID. DEF. The edge milled. Dates as on the sovereign.

Weight of the Sovereign, $123\frac{274}{1000}$ grs., *Current for* 20s. or £1.

„ „ $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign, $61\frac{637}{1000}$ grs., „ 10s.

Fineness.—As that of the 3rd issue of Charles II.

Rarity.—Common, being now in circulation.

Five-guinea pieces, two-guinea pieces, five-sovereigns, and double sovereigns were struck as patterns and proofs in this reign, but were never issued as current coins, and therefore do not come within the limits of this work.

GEORGE IV.

1820 to 1830.

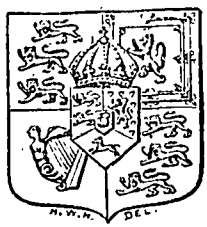


FIG. 42.

Arms.—Similar to the last coat of George III.
Issues.—Two.

FIRST ISSUE.

Denominations.—Double Sovereign. Sovereign. Half-sovereign.

Double Sovereign. *Obv.*, bust of the king to the left, with short curly hair, not laureated. GEORGIUS IIII. D.G. BRITANNIAR. REX F.D. *Rev.*, St. George and the Dragon. The date 1823 in the exergue. The edge of the coin is inscribed DECUS ET TVTAMEN. ANNO REGNI IV. The obverse of this piece was engraved by M. Merlin, a French artist, whose initials, I.B.M. appear just below the bust. The reverse was executed by Pistrucci, whose initials, B.P. are also placed in the exergue. Underneath the broken shaft of the spear can be seen the letters W.W.P. for William Wellesley Pole, the then Master of the Mint.

Sovereign. *Obv.*, bust to the left, laureated. GEORGIUS IV. D.G. BRITANNIAR. REX F. D. *Rev.*, St. George and the Dragon. In the exergue the date (1821 to 1825 inclusive). The letters W.W.P. under the broken shaft of the spear which lies on the ground. Both sides of this

coin were engraved by Bernard Pistrucci, and his initials, B.P., may be found below the bust on the obverse, and in the exergue of the reverse. The edge is milled.

Half-sovereign. *Obv.*, exactly similar to that of the sovereign. *Rev.*, two varieties. No. 1, arms (as Fig. 42) in a garnished and ornamented shield, crowned. ANNO 1821.* No. 2, a plain square shield bearing the same arms. Below it, a thistle and shamrock issuing from a rose. ANNO 1823 (1824 or 1825). The edge milled. The obverses were engraved by Pistrucci, the reverses by Merlin.

Weight of the Double Sovereign, $246\frac{548}{1000}$ grs., *Current for* £2.
" " Sovereign, $123\frac{274}{1000}$ grs. " 20s. or £1.
" " $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign, $61\frac{637}{1000}$ grs. " 10s.

Fineness.—As that of the 3rd issue of Charles II.

Rarity.—The double sovereign is worth from £2. 8s. to £2. 10s. in fine condition. The sovereign and 2nd type half-sovereign are common, but the 1st type is rare.

SECOND ISSUE.

Denominations.—Sovereign. Half-sovereign. Proofs of the five-sovereign and double-sovereign were struck, but not issued for currency, and therefore do not come within the limits of this work.

Sovereign. *Obv.*, bust of the king to the left; below it the date (1826 to 1830 inclusive). GEORGIUS IV. DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 42) in a square shield garnished and crowned. BRITANNIARUM REX FID. DEF. The edge of the coin milled. The obverse was engraved by

* "The half-sovereign of this, the first type, was almost immediately suppressed. The design so nearly resembled that of the sixpence, that the latter was gilt, and passed for a half-sovereign. In the newspapers of the time there are many accounts of frauds of this description." (*Ruding*).

William Wyon, an English artist, and the reverse by Merlin.

Half-sovereign. Exactly similar to the sovereign. Dates 1826, 1827, and 1828.

Weight, *Fineness*, and *Current Value.*—As those of the first issue.

Rarity.—Common, being now in circulation.

WILLIAM IV.

1830 to 1837.

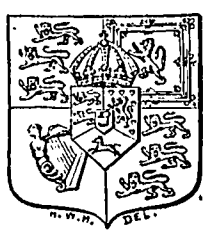


FIG. 43.

Arms.—Similar to the last coat of George III.

Denominations.—Sovereign. Half-sovereign. Double-sovereigns were also issued in this reign as proofs, but were not struck for currency.

Sovereign. *Obv.*, bust to the right, not laureated. W.W. the initials of the artist, Wyon, in sunken letters on the truncation of the neck. GULIELMUS IIII. D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX F. D. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 43) in a square garnished shield, crowned. ANNO 1831 below. The dates are from 1831 to 1837 inclusive. Edge milled.

Half-sovereign. Exactly similar. Dates 1834 to 1837 inclusive.

Weight, Fineness, and *Current Value.*—As those of the 1st issue of George IV.

Rarity.—Common, being now in circulation.

VICTORIA.

1837.

Fig. 44.

Arms.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Gules*, three lions passant-guardant, *or*: for England. 2nd, *Or*, a lion rampant, *gules*, within a double tressure of the same fleurée and counter fleurée: for Scotland. 3rd, *Azure*, a harp *or*, stringed *argent.*

Denominations.—Sovereign. Half-sovereign.

Sovereign. *Obv.*, bust of the Queen to the left. The date below it. VICTORIA DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 44) in a plain shield crowned, and encircled with a laurel wreath. The united rose, thistle, and shamrock below. BRITANNIARUM REGINA FID: DEF: The

edge is milled with straight lines. The die was engraved by William Wyon, whose initials, in sunken letters, appear on the truncation of the bust.

Half-sovereign. *Obv.*, exactly similar to the sovereign, but no initials under the bust. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 44) in a *garnished* shield crowned, with no wreath or rose, thistle, and shamrock. BRITANNIARUM REGINA FID: DEF:

On a portion of the gold coinage of 1863, and on the whole of that of 1864 and following years, a minute number is placed under the wreath on the reverse. These numbers are private marks, belonging to the dies. The coins of one denomination, which bear any particular number, are all from the same individual die, and a change of number on the coin indicates a change of die. Each denomination of coin has its own series of numbers, and they are reckoned from the beginning of the year. A high number will indicate a large coinage, the average number of pieces to a die being pretty uniform—100,000 sovereigns, for instance, to one die or number. By adding five ciphers, therefore, to the highest number observed on the sovereign of any year, the total number of sovereigns issued in that year will be approximately known.

Weight of the Sovereign $123\frac{274}{1000}$ grs., *Current for* 20s or £1.

„ „ Half-sovereign, $61\frac{637}{1000}$ grs., „ 10s.

Fineness.—22 carats fine gold to 2 carats alloy, or 11 parts fine to 1 part of alloy, the same standard as was used from the reign of Charles II. to that of the present queen.

Rarity.—Common, being now in circulation.

Five-pound and two-pound pieces have been coined as patterns or medals for collectors, but, not having been issued as current coin, do not come within the scope of the present work.

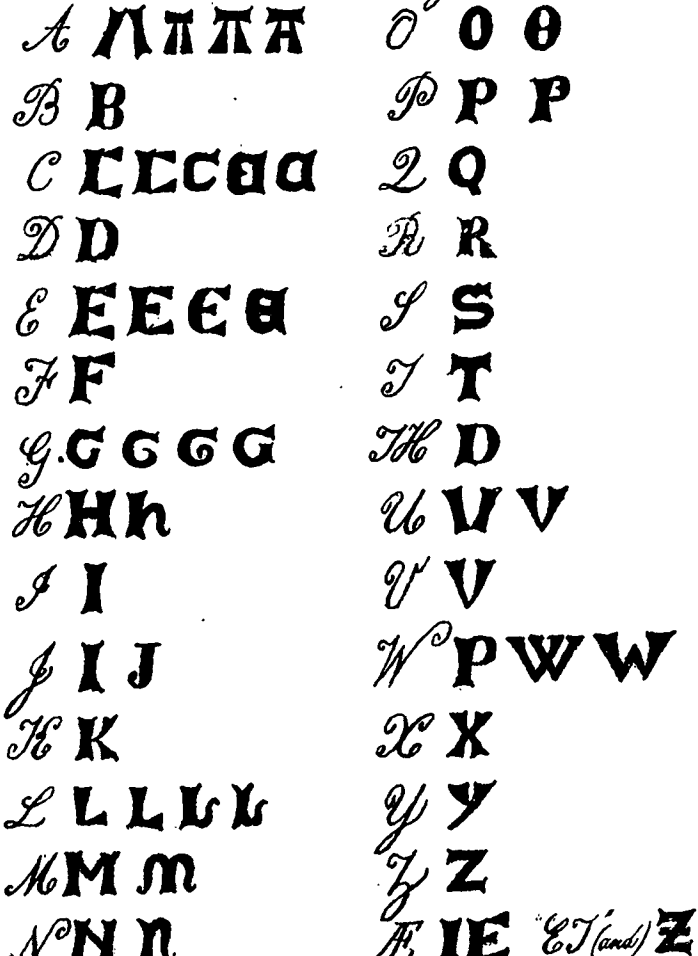
END OF PART THE FIRST.

PART II.

SILVER COINS.

Pl. I.

Various Forms of The Letters on English Coins.



H.W.HENFREY. DEL. ET LITH.

GUIDE TO ENGLISH COINS.

PART II.—SILVER COINS.

EXPLANATION OF THE INSCRIPTIONS ON SILVER COINS.

TITLES, &c. CHIEFLY ON THE OBVERSE.

PILLEMUS or PILLELMUS Rex Anglorum.
William, King of the English.

HENRICUS Rex Angliæ.
Henry, King of England.

STEPHEN Rex, in various modes of spelling.

HENRICUS Rex III., or HENRICUSRex Tercius.
Henry III., King.

EDWARDUS { Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hyberniæ *or* Hiberniæ.
{ Rex Angliæ et Franciæ, Dominus Hyberniæ.
Edward, King of England, Lord of Ireland, *or* King of England and France, Lord of Ireland.

RICARDUS Dei Gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ.
Richard, by the grace of God, King of England and France.

HENRICUS } Dei Gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ.
HENRICUS } Dei Gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ Dominus Hiberniæ.

Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and France, *or* the same with the addition of Lord of Ireland.

EDWARDUS
RICARDUS
HENRICUS
HENRICUS VII.
HENRICUS SEPTIMUS
or HENRICUS VIII. } Dei Gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ.

Edward, Richard, Henry, Henry VII., Henry the Seventh, *or* Henry VIII., by the grace of God, King of England and France.

HENRICUS 8 *or* VIII. Dei Gratia, Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex.

Henry VIII., by the grace of God, King of England France, and Ireland.

HENRICUS
EDWARDUS
or MARIA } Dei Gratia Rosa Sine Spina.

Henry, Edward, *or* Mary, by the grace of God, a rose without a thorn.

EDWARDUS 6 *or* VI., Dei Gratia, Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniae Rex.

Edward VI., by the grace of God, King of England, France, and Ireland.

MARIA, Dei Gratia, Angliæ, Franciae, et Hiberniae Regina.

Mary, by the grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland.

PHILIPPUS et MARIA, Dei Gratia, Rosæ Sine Spinæ.

Philip and Mary, by the grace of God, roses without thorns.

PHILIPPUS et MARIA Dei Gratia Rex et Regina Angliæ.
Philip and Mary, by the grace of God, King and Queen of England.

PHILIPPUS et MARIA Dei Gratia Reges Angliæ Franciæ, Neapolis, Principes Hispaniæ.
Philip and Mary, by the grace of God, monarchs of England, France, Naples, Princes of Spain.

ELIZABETHA Dei Gratia Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Regina.
Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland.

ELIZABETHA Dei Gratia Rosa Sine Spina.
Elizabeth, by the grace of God, a rose without a thorn.

ELIZABETHA Regina, Rosa Sine Spina.
Elizabeth, Queen, a rose without a thorn.

JACOBUS, Dei Gratia, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex.
James, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland.

JACOBUS, *or* CAROLUS, Dei Gratia, Rosa Sine Spina.
James, *or* Charles, by the grace of God, a rose without a thorn.

JACOBUS, *or* CAROLUS, Dei Gratia Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex.
James *or* Charles, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

The Commonwealth of England.

OLIVARIUS, Dei Gratia, Republicæ Angliæ, Scotiæ, Hiberniæ &c., Protector.
Oliver, by the grace of God, Protector of the Republic of England, Scotland, Ireland, &c.

CAROLUS II.
JACOBUS II.
or GULIELMUS III. } Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex.

Charles II., James II., *or* William III., by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

GULIELMUS et MARIA, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex et Regina.

William and Mary, by the grace of God, King and Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

ANNA Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Regina.

Anne, by the grace of God, Queen of Great Britain France, and Ireland.

GEORGIUS
GEORGIUS II.
or GEORGIUS III. } Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, Brunsvicensis et Lunenbergensis Dux, Sacri Romani Imperii Archi Thesaurarius et Elector.

George, George II., *or* George III., by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenberg, Arch-Treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire, and Elector.

GEORGIUS III.
GEORGIUS IIII. *or* IV.
or GULIELMUS IV. } Dei Gratia, Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor.

George III., George IV., *or* William IV., by the grace of God, King of the British Isles, Defender of the Faith.

VICTORIA, Dei Gratia, Britanniarum Regina, Fidei Defensor.

Victoria, by the grace of God, Queen of the British Isles, Defender of the Faith.

N.B.—The letter "P" on coins of William I., is the Saxon "W."

The letter "Z" on many coins is an ancient contraction for "et."

The letter "E" was also often used for the diphthong "Æ."

MINT NAMES, ON THE REVERSE.

On coins of William I. to Henry III., inclusive, the names of the moneyer and of the place of mintage are always placed on the reverse, with but two or three exceptions. For example, on our illustration of a penny of William I. or II., the reverse legend reads GODPINE ON PINCE, that is, altering the Saxon P to our W, Godwine on (for at) Wince, which latter word, on reference to the following list, will be found to be an abbreviation of Winchester. Hence we see that the moneyers' names,—which of course do not need explanation,—come first; then the word ON; and last of all the names of the towns where the pieces were coined.

On coins of Edward I. the name of the place only occurs, with the prefix "CIVITAS" or "VILLA" according as the mint was in a city or a town.* This custom was continued

* There is one exception in this reign, where the full name of the moneyer only is placed on the reverse: Robert de Hadelie.

by the succeeding monarchs and was not altogether left off until the reign of James I.

The following is a list of the town names, which may be of some use in determining the locality of coins. It should always be borne in mind that the name of the place begins immediately after the word "ON," when that word occurs.

N.B. A note of interrogation (?) in the following list, signifies that such an appropriation is doubtful.

Æ, ÆAST, ÆI, ÆSH, ÆST, ÆSTI, or ASTI. Hastings.

BADN, BADNI, BADO, BATHA, BATHAI, or BATHE. Bath.

BD, BEDEF, BEDEFO, BEDEFOR, BEDEFORD, BEDEI, or BEDF. Bedford.

VILLA BEREVICI, BEREWICI, or BERVICI. Berwick.

BR, BRC, BRI, BRIC, BRICC, BRICSI, BRICSO, BRICSOPI, BRICST, BRICSTO, BRICV, BRIGETS, BRIGETSO, BRIGSTSO, BRIS, BRIST, BRISTO, BRVST, BVRST, VILLA BRESTOLL, BRESTOW, BRISTOL, BRISTOLL, BRISTOLLIE, BRISTOW, or CIVITAS BRISTOLIE. Bristol.

BRD, BRIDI, or BRIPVT? Bridport.

BVR, BVRD, or BVRDI. Burgh Abbey, Stamford, *i.e.* Peterborough.

CA, CÆ, CÆNPÆR, CAN, CANT, CANTER, CANTERB, CANTERBIR, CANTERD, CANTI, CANTIEE, CANTO, CANTV, CANTVA, CANTVE, CANTVI, CANTVLE, CANTVVA, CATO, CN, CNT, CNTA, CNTE, CNTL, CNTLE, CNTLEB, CNTLEBI, CNTLEI, CNTLI, CNTLIB, CNTNEI, CTL, CTLI, or CIVITAS CANTOR. Canterbury.

CARDIC, or CARDS. Cardiff.

CAR, CARD, CARDV, CARDVL, CARL, CARLEL, or CAERLEL. Carlisle.

CES, CEST, CESTE, CESTI, CESTRE, or CIVITAS CESTRIE. Chester.

CI, CIC, CICE, CICEI, CICES, CICESI, CICI, CICSI, or CICST. Chichester.

CO, COEC, COIC, COL, COLC, COLE, COLEC, COLECE, COLECES, COLESI, or COLI. Colchester.

CIVITAS COVETRE, or COVETRIE. Coventry.

CREEX. Crewkerne?

CRI, or CRIC. Cricklade.

DEORBI, DERBI, DIRBI, or DRBI. Derby.

DOER, DOF, DOFI, DOFR, DOFRE, DOFRI, DOFRN, DOLR, or DOVO. Dover.

DVN, DVNE, DVNHE, DVNO, DVR, DVRA, DVRH, DVRRI, VILLA DVREMMIE, CIVITAS DERAM, DERAME, DERHAM, DIRHAM, DVNELM, DVNELME, DVNELMIE, DVNOL, DVNOLI, DVNOLM, DVREME, or DVRRAM. Durham.

DOR, DORCES, DORCEST, DORCETR, DOREC, DORECES, DORECEST, or DORECST. Dorchester.

DEFRD, DETF, DEOT, DEOTF, DEOTFO, DIOTFO, DIOTFORD, DOFRED, DTF, DTFEN, DTFI, DTFP, DTFR, DTFRD, DTFRDI, or DTFRI. Thetford.

EBO, EFER, EFR, EFRI, EFRP, EFRPI, EFRPIC, EFRPICI, EFRPICIII, EO, EOF, EOFC, EOFE, EOFER, EOFR, EOFRP, ERVIC, ESER, EV, EVE, EVER, EVERVIC, EVERW, EVERWI, EVERWIC, EVEWI,

EVEWIC, EVI. CIVITAS EBORAC, EBORACE, or EBORACI. York.

EALE, ECCE, ECCETRE, EX, EXC, EXCE, EXCEER, EXCER, EXCES, EXCI, EXCS, EXE, EXEC, EXECES, EXECI, EXECR, EXEER, EXETER, EXSE, IEXCT, IEXE, IEXEC, IEXECE, IEXEI, XSE, or CIVITAS EXONIE. Exeter.

GERM. St. German's in Cornwall.

GFLDS, GI, GIF, GIFELC, GIFFLE, GIFI, GIFL, GIFLC, or GIFLI. Ilchester.

GEPI, G, GI, GIP, GIPE, GIPES, GIPESP, GIPEV, GIPI, GIPS, GIPSP, GIPSPI, or GPIꝏV. Ipswich.

GEP, GLE, GLEI, GLEPE, GLEPEC, GLEPEI, GLEPI, GLEPIC, GLOCE, GLOE, GLOECE, GLOECES, GLOV, GLOVC, GLOVCE, GLOVCES, GLOVCEST, GLOVCET, GLOVCIT, GLP, GLPEC, GLPECE, or GLPECT. Gloucester.

GRAN, or GRANT. Cambridge.

HA, HAM, HAMT, HAMTAS, HAMTVNE, HANTVNE, HMTIII, or HMTVN. Southampton.

HARDFRD, HARFRD, HIRFRD, HRTFI, or HRTFR. Hertford.

HAST, HASTI, HIEST, HIESTE, HIESTI, HSTANC, HSTI, or HSTING. Hastings.

HEDEN, or HEDVA? Hedingham, in Norfolk.

HERE, HEREAF, HEREF, HEREFOR, HEREOF, HERFOR?, HREF, HREFRD, HREFRI, HRF, HRFI, or HRFRD. Hereford.

HIDE, HIDEN, HIID, or HIIIDI. Hythe.

HVDIN, HVNT, HVNTED, HVNTEN, HVNTI, HVT, or HVTD. Huntingdon.

IERBRIGE. Jerby in Cumberland?

IEX, IEXCE, IEXECI, IEXS, IEXSE, IEXSEC, or IEXSEI. Exeter. For other forms see EALE.

IVE, IVEL, IVELCE, or IVLCE. Ivelchester or Ilchester.

IVEREII. Iver in Bucks?

VILL. KYNGESTON. Kingston-upon-Hull.

LANST. Lancaster.

LCO. Lincoln.

LECE, LECEI, LECES, LECESTR, LECI, or LECS, Legecester or Chester.

LEG, LEH, LEHC, LEHCI, LEHEC, LEHECE, LEHECST, or LESTRE. Chester.

LE, LEGRI, LEHR, LEHRE, LEI, LEIC, LEIRE, LERC, LERE, LERECE, or LERECI. Leicester.

LEN, or LENCE. Lincoln.

LENE, or LENNE. Lynne.

LEPEI, LEPEIS, LEPI, LEPIE, LIEP, LIEPE, LIEPEEI, LIEPEN, LIEPI, LIEPIE, LIEPN, LEW, or LEWES. Lewes.

LICAE. Lichfield?

LIC, LIN, LINC, LINCLN, LINCO, LINCOL, LINCOLI, LINCOLN, LINCOLNE, LIND, LINDCOE, or CIVITAS LINCOL. or LINCOLN. Lincoln.

LIII, LIND, LINDE, LON, LONDIN, LONDON, LV, LVA, LVN, LVND, LVNDD, LVNDDI, LVNDE,

LVNDEE, LVNDEI, LVNDEN, LVNDENE, LVNDENI, LVNDI, LVNDIE, LVNDII, LVNDIN, LVNDN, LVNDNDE, LVNDNE, LVNDNEI, LVNDNEN, LVNDNI. LVNDON, LVNDONI, LVNE, LVNI, VNDNI, NDNEI. CIVITAS LONDON, LONDONIA CIVI, LONDONIENSIS, or CIVITAS LONDONIE. London.

LVDEIE. Ludlow?

MAL. Maldon.

MALM or MALME. Malmsbury.

MELDVNA, MIE, or MIEL. Maldon.

ML, or MLM. Malmsbury.

MIERLBI, MIERLEB, or MRLBRGEI. Marlborough.

NE. Newark.

NEVCAS, NEWEC, NEWECAS, NIVC, NIVCA, NVCAS, VILL. NOVICASTRI or VIL. NOVCASTRI. Newcastle.

NIC, NICO, NICOL, or NICOLE. Lincoln.

NO, ONODP*, NODPI, NODPIE, NOR, NORD, NORDI, NORDP, NORDPI, NORDPIC, NOREC, NOREV, NOREWIC, NORP, NORVI, NORW, NORWI, NORWIC, NORWICH, NORWICK, NORWIK, CIVITAS NORVIC or NORWIC. Norwich.

NO, NOHA, NOR, NORA, NORAM, NORH, NORHA, NORHATON, NORT, NORTH, NORTHA, NORTHE, or NORTHT. Northampton.

OX, OXC, OXE, OXEN, OXENAE, OXENDFO, OXENE, OXENEF, OXENEFO, OXENESO, OXENF,

* On coins of this town, the N is never doubled, the same letter serving for ON and NODP.

OXENFO, OXI, OXN, OXNE, OXNEF, OXON, OXONFO, OXSI, OXSNE, OXSNEF, OXSNII, or OXSN. Oxford.

PEFNS. Pevensey.

PAL, PALI, PALIC, PALICE, PALIG, PALING, PALN, PALNC, PEALI, PELL, PELLIGL, PELLIGLI, or PELLING. Wallingford.

PARA, PARRV, PER, PERE, PERH, PERHA, PERHE, PERHI, PERHN, PERI, PERNI, or PRE. Warham.

PERI, PERIC, PERPI, PERPIC, or PERPIE. Warwick.

PHR? PI, PIC, PICDE, PICE, PICEDI? PIGRI, PIH, PIHR, PIHRE, PIHREC, or PIRECEST. Worcester.

PILT, PILTIII, PILTVN, PILTVNE, PILTVNEN, PILTVNI, PITI, PITV, PLTI, or PLTVNE. Wilton.

PCC, PCI, PICL, PIN, PINC, PINCC, PINCE, PINCESI, PINCESR, PINCEST, PINCESTR, PINCI, PINCSI, PINCSTI, PINE, PINIRE, PINRE, PINRECI, PIINE, PN, PNC, PNCC, PNCE, PNCSI, or PISINCEST. Winchester.

PITTI. Witney.

VILLA RADINGI, or RADINGY. Reading.

RISINGES. Castle Rising, Norfolk.

RO, ROFEI, ROFEIS, ROFI, ROFF, RVFA, RVFEI, or RVFIC. Rochester.

RIII, RIM, RV, RVM, RVME, RVMI, RVMN, or RVMNE. Rumney.

RVLA. Rhuddlan in Flintshire.

SAL, SALE, or SALEB. Salisbury.

SALOPES. Shrewsbury.

SAN, SAND, or SANDP. Sandwich.

SCED, SEINTED, or SENTED. St. Edward'sbury, *i. e.* Shaftesbury.

SC, SCAF, SCEFITI, SCF, SCIE, SCIEC, SCIEF, SCIEFT, SCIEFTI, SHAEFTISBIR, SHIEFI, SI, SIECF, or SRI. Shaftesbury.

SCR, SCRO, SCROI, or SCRVB. Shrewsbury.

SERB, SERBIR, SERBR, SERBRI, SIER, SIERB, SIERBI, SIEREB, or SIERI. Salisbury.

S. ADMVND, S. ANTAD, SC. EA, SC. ED, S. ED, S. EDM, S. EDMV, S. EDMVN, S. EDMVND, SI. EDM, VIL. SCI EDMVNDI, VILLA S. EDMVNDI, or VILL. SCI EDMVNDI. St. Edmundsbury.

SNOTI, SNOTIC, SNOTICNE, SNOTIN, SNOTTIN, SNOTTNGI, or SNT. Nottingham.

SROS. Shrewsbury.

STA, STAI, STAN, STI, or STN. Stamford.

STEFFOR or STIEF. Stafford.

SV, SVD, SVDBI, or SVBR. Sudbury.

SINT, STFNI, STE, STEFL, STEFNI, STENI, STFANI, STNI, or STNIG. Stepney.

SDEP, SID?, SVD, SVDE, SVDEI, SVDEP, SVDEPER, SVDEPI, SVDEPR, SVDEVR, SVDI, SVDIE, SVT, SVTERK, SVTPE, or SVTPVR. Southwark.

TAMEP, TAMI, TAMP, TAMPRD, or TANP. Tamworth.

TAN, TANDE, TANDO, TANT, TANTE, or TANV. Taunton.

TC, TE, TED, TEF, TEFF, TEFFO, TEFO, TET, TETE, TETFO, THETFO, TI, or TIEF. Thetford.

TOTN. Totness.

TTIN. Teignmouth?

VALI, or WALI. Wallingford.

WIL, VILT, WILT, WILTON, or WILTV. Wilton.

WI, WIN, WINC, WINCE, WINCEST, WINCS, WINCHE, or WINE. Winchester.

WIRCE, WIRI, WIRIA, or WIRIC. Worcester.

XECEST, or XSE. Exeter.

The Saxon D or ð was used for TH in the names of *Th*etford, Nor*th*wich, or Norwich, and Sou*th*wark.

Whenever the letters IE come together, they stand for the diphthong Æ.

The Saxon P or þ. was nearly always used for W, before the reign of Henry II.

We give a plate of alphabets which will obviate all necessity for further explanation.

MOTTOES, &c. ON THE REVERSE.

CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO. I reign under the auspices of Christ.

CULTORES SUI DEUS PROTEGIT. God protects his worshippers.

DECUS ET TUTAMEN. An ornament and a safeguard (On the edge of crowns and half crowns).

EXURGAT DEUS, DISSIPENTUR INIMICI. Let God arise, let his enemies be scattered. Psalm lxviii. 1.

FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA. Kingdoms flourish by concord.

GOD WITH US.

INIMICOS EJUS INDUAM CONFUSIONE. His enemies will I clothe with shame. Psalm cxxxii. 18.

JUSTITIA THRONUM FIRMAT. Justice strengthens a throne.

PAX QUÆRITUR BELLO. Peace is to be sought by war.

POSUI DEUM ADJUTOREM MEUM. I have made God my helper.

QUÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SEPARET. What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder. Matthew, xix. 6. (On coins of James I., alluding to the union of two kingdoms).

REDDE CUIQUE QUOD SUUM EST. Render to each man what is his own.

RELIG. PROT. LEGES. ANG. LIBER. PARL. (On coins of Charles I., in conformity with his declaration, that he would "preserve the Protestant religion, the laws, and liberties of his subjects, and priviledges of Parliament").

ROSA SINE SPINA. A rose without a thorn.

RUTILANS ROSA. A shining rose.

TIMOR DOMINI FONS VITE (for VITÆ). The fear of the Lord is a fountain of life. Proverbs xiv. 27.

TUEATUR UNITA DEUS. God upholds the united.

VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA. Truth, the daughter of Time. (On coins of Mary. Mr. Hawkins says that "this motto, with the device of Time drawing Truth out of a pit, was adopted by the persuasion of her popish clergy, in allusion to her endeavours to restore the abominations of popery, which had been in a great degree suppressed by her predecessors").

WILLIAM I., AND WILLIAM II.

1066-1087, and 1087-1100.

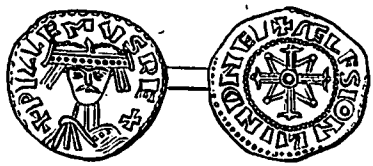


FIG. 1.—PENNY OF WILLIAM I., BONNET TYPE.

The coins of these kings consist solely of silver pennies, and those of the Conqueror cannot be distinguished with any certainty from the pennies of Rufus. However, those generally assigned to the former king have *Obv.*, a profile crowned bust to the left or to the right, sometimes with and sometimes without a sceptre; or a full face crowned, in one instance with tassels (called the "Bonnet" type. See Fig. 1), in another with a canopy over the head ("Canopy" type), and in a third with a sceptre on each side of the bust. PILLEMVS REX, or PILLEMV. REX, or PILLEM. REX ANGLO. *Rev.*, an ornamented cross variously shaped, and the name of the moneyer and of the town where it was minted.

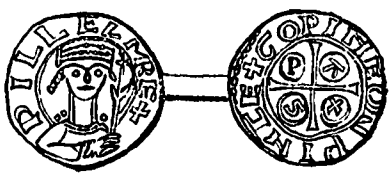


FIG. 2.—PENNY OF WILLIAM I. OR II., "P.A.X.S." TYPE.

Here ought to be placed several uncertain types, belonging to William I. or II. They bear *Obv.*, profile

crowned to the right with sceptre in the right hand; or a profile with sword on one coin; or a full-face bust with a crown of dotted or plain lines, with a sceptre or sword in the right hand (see Fig. 2); or in one instance with a star on each side of the head only. PILLELM. REX, on PILLELM. REX AN. *Rev.*, variously shaped crosses. One type, called the "P.A.X.S." type, has a plain cross and those letters in the angles (See Fig. 2). The legend consists of the names of the moneyer and mint.

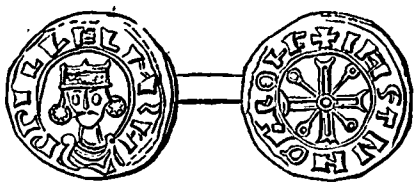


FIG. 3.—PENNY OF WILLIAM RUFUS.

The coins generally ascribed to William Rufus bear *Obv.*, profile crowned to the right with a sword in the right hand; or crowned full face bust, with sometimes a sword and sometimes a sceptre in the hand, in another without either, and in one instance with a star on each side of the head (see Fig. 3). PILLELM. REX I (the first stroke of the letter A probably), or PILLELM. REX, or PILLELM. R. *Rev.*, an ornamented cross, variously formed, and the name of the moneyer and of the mint. For explanation of the inscriptions see *ante*, pp. 1 and 5.

Weight.—Mr. Hawkins says that they ought to weigh 22½ grs, but most of them weigh only 21 grs.

Fineness.—The metal consisted of 11 oz. 2 dwts, fine silver to 18 dwts. of alloy.

Rarity.—All these coins were very rare until a number were accidentally found at York in 1703-4, and also until about 12,000 were discovered at Beaworth in Hampshire,

in 1833. This hoard consisted chiefly of coins of the "P.A.X.S." type, which are very common, but the other varieties are rare.

HENRY I.

1100-1135.

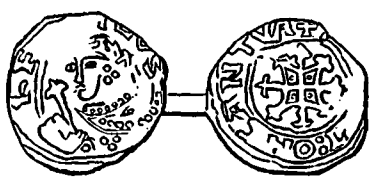


FIG. 4.—PENNY OF HENRY I.

The only coins of this king are pennies, and bear *Obv.*, a full face bust, or sometimes profile to right or left, crowned. There is generally a sceptre in the right hand, and in one type there are stars about the head. Legend:—HNRE, HNRI, HENRI, HENRIE, HENRIC, HNRICVS, or HENRICVS; R., RE., or REX, and on one type with N or I, or NL joined, or on another HENRICVS REX A., AN, or ANGL. *Rev.*, a cross, variously ornamented, and the mint names.

Weight.—About the same as William I.'s.

Fineness.—Ought to be the same as that of the two Williams, but some do not look so fine.

Rarity.—All very rare, except the one of which we give an illustration (Fig. 4), which is rather commoner.

STEPHEN.

1135-1154.

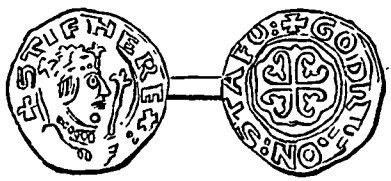


FIG 5.—PENNY OF STEPHEN.

Stephen's coins consist solely of pennies, and all are very rare. They bear *Obv.*, full face bust, crowned, but oftenest a profile to the right; with a sceptre, flag, or horseman's mace in the right hand. STEF, STEFNE, STEIFNE, STEFN, STIEFNEI, STIEN, STIFN, STIFNE, with sometimes R. or RE. On one coin STEFANVS R. *Rev.*, cross, with fleurs-de-lis, mullets, &c., in the angles, and the mint names. A remarkable type coined at Derby bears *Obv.*, profile to right with sceptre. STEPHANVS REX. *Rev.*, cross voided, with a martlet in each angle. W . . . . . INVS DERBI.

During this reign influential persons assumed the privilege of coining money. Their coins will be found described below. A large quantity of light and debased money was issued by King Stephen and his barons, which is for the most part illegible. The only base pennies of the barons which have been deciphered are assigned to the Earl of Warwick. They are described below.

Weight and Fineness.—As William I.'s, but some are light and debased.

Rarity.—Very rare; the type of which we give an illustration is the commonest.

Stephen and Matilda.

There is a very curious coin of this reign in existence. It bears *Obv.*, two figures standing shaking hands, with a sceptre between them. These figures were generally supposed to represent Stephen and Henry, but Mr. Hawkins, in his work on "English Silver Coins," proposes that they might stand for Stephen and Matilda. *Rev.*, cross, and numbers of small ornaments, as roses, &c. This coin sold for ten guineas at Tyssen's sale in 1802, and at Dimsdale's in 1824, for £13. 2s 6d. Another sold at Bentham's sale, in 1838, for £16.

Matilda.

There are two or three very rare coins attributed to the Empress Matilda, Queen of England, which have *Obv.*, profile to the right with sceptre. MA(T)ILD(A) IM (peratrix). *Rev.*, cross as on Fig. 5. RA . . . . F DE IVNC. Another has *Obv.*, similiar. Legend IM(PE)RATR (ix). *Rev.*, like the other. TVRC(RI)L DE B . . . . . I.

Henry, Bishop of Winchester.

This prelate, the illegitimate brother of Stephen, struck the following coin:—*Obv.*, crowned head to the right, with a crozier before it. HENRICVS EPC. *Rev.*, a double ornamented cross within an inner circle. STEPHANVS REX. This coin is unique.

Robert, Earl of Gloucester.

To this nobleman, the illegitimate son of Henry I., the

following coin belongs:—*Obv.*, a man on horseback, armed with a sword, and having a conical bonnet on his head. RODBERTUS ST . . . . T. *Rev.*, a cross patée upon a cross fleury, very similiar to the last coin; the letter D and a number of ornaments in place of the legend. Extremely rare, only two or three specimens being known.

Eustace,

The eldest son of Stephen, struck several coins. No. 1. *Obv.*, a lion passant to the right; underneath, two double shackle-bolts with a bar between them; two crosses in front, and two annulets above. EISAOHIVS. *Rev.*, a kind of double cross fleurée, and a number of ornaments in place of the inscription. No. 2. *Obv.*, a half-length figure to the right with a pointed bonnet on his head, and a sword in the right hand. EVSTACIVS. *Rev.*, a cross raguly within a compartment of four arches, and an annulet in each of the inner and outer angles. EBORACI TDEF1. No. 3. *Obv.*, nearly similar to No. 2. *Rev.*, also like it, but no annulets, and a few unmeaning letters and ornaments in place of the legend. Mr. Hawkins says that these coins are almost always broken and imperfect, and even then rare.

William, second son of Stephen.

Two coins. No. 1. *Obv.*, a full face bust between two stars. LVILLEM DVO. *Rev.*, a tressure of four sides with a pellet at each angle, over a cross terminating in three pellets, and having a pellet in each angle. No. 2. *Obv.*, a full face, but no stars. WILLELMVS. *Rev.*, a tressure of four sides over a double cross. V . . . . . ON WIS. Extremely rare, perhaps unique.

Henry Newburgh, Earl of Warwick.

Three varieties are known. No. 1. *Obv.*, profile crowned to the right, with sceptre, as on Stephen's penny, Fig. 5. Legend: PERERIC (for WERERIC, Warwick). *Rev.*, a cross as on Fig. 5. GODRICVS ON LV. Two specimens of this coin are known: one belongs to Mr. Rashleigh, the other was presented by him to the British Museum. No. 2. *Obv.*, as No. 1. PERERIC. *Rev.*, also like No. 1. RAMVN . . . NICOL (Lincoln). No. 3. As No. 1, but PILLEM . . . . P. on the *rev.*

HENRY II.

1154-1189.

Issues.—Two. 1st, about 1156. 2nd, 1180.

FIRST ISSUE.

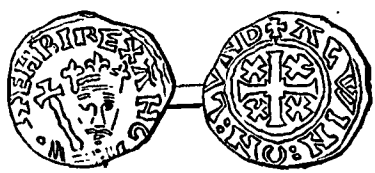


FIG. 6.—PENNY OF HENRY II., 1ST. ISSUE.

The sole denomination of this king also is the penny.

That of the first coinage bears *Obv.*, a full face bust, crowned, with the sceptre. Legend: HENRI. R., RE., or REX A., AN., ANG., or ANGL. *Rev.*, cross potent with a small cross in each angle, all within an inner circle. Legend: the name of the moneyer and of the mint. (see Fig. 6). Mr. Hawkins says "This new coinage was extremely ill struck, being very irregular in size and shape, and in parts quite illegible. Such were the coins found at Royston in 1721, and the 5,700 found at Tealby in Lincolnshire in 1807, though they were as fresh as when they came from the mint." The following cut shows one of these coins, many of them being worse:—

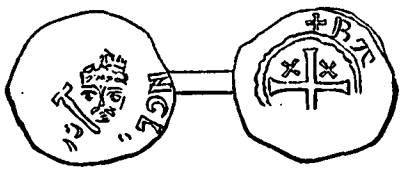


FIG 7.—PENNY OF HENRY II., 1ST. ISSUE.

Weight and Fineness.—As William I.'s.

Rarity.—Common.

SECOND ISSUE.

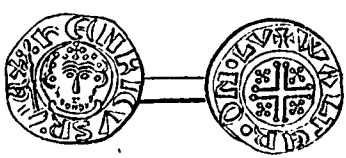


FIG 8.—PENNY OF HENRY II., 2ND. ISSUE.

The pennies of this issue have *Obv.*, full face bust of the king within an inner circle, outside of which is his hand holding a sceptre. HENRICVS REX. *Rev.*, a short

double cross pommée, with a small cross pommée (*i. e.* with a ball on each end of the four limbs) in each quarter; all within an inner circle. Legend: the mint names.

Not many years ago there was much discussion whether these "short-cross" pennies, as they were called, belonged to the last coinage of Henry II., or the first issue of Henry III. Mr. Hawkins assigned them to Henry II., while many eminent numismatists believed they were Henry III.'s. However, in the "Numismatic Chronicle" for September, 1863, appeared a paper by W. H. D. Longstaffe, Esq., F.S.A., entitled "Northern Evidence on the Short-cross Question." "Its object is to prove from documentary evidence, combined with the names of the moneyers upon the various coins struck at mints in the North of England, that the short-cross pennies, concerning which there has been so much discussion as to whether they were to be assigned to Henry II. or Henry III., were in reality struck under both these kings. And not only so, but that the short-cross type which was first adopted at the great recoinage of Henry II. was continued in use through the succeeding reigns of Richard I. and John, as well as being that of the first coinage of Henry III. It has long been known that no English coins bearing the name of Richard I. have ever been discovered, while all the pennies bearing the name of John are of Irish mintage; but there has been a difficulty in reconciling this state of things with the documentary evidence which testifies to the existence of mints in England during both these reigns. If, however, these two monarchs, for the sake of the uniformity in the coinage which had just been established by their father, continued to use precisely the same dies, still bearing the name of Henry, this difficulty disappears. Mr. Longstaffe even thinks that there are certain peculiarities in the style of work which, taken together with the names of the moneyers, may enable us to refer certain types of the short-cross

pennies to each of the four reigns, during which they appear to have been struck." In another paper in the "Numismatic Chronicle," 1865, part iii., by John Evans, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., all the varieties of these pennies are fully described, and appropriated to the various monarchs by whom they appear to have been struck. We advise all our readers who are interested in these coins, to procure, if they have not them already, the two numbers of the "Numismatic Chronicle," referred to above.

Weight and Fineness.—As William I.'s.

Rarity.—Common.

RICHARD I., AND JOHN.

1189-1199, and 1199-1216.

Short-cross pennies with the name of "HENRICVS" are assigned to these kings. See last reign.

HENRY III.

1216-1272.

Issues.—Two. Short-cross and Long-cross pennies.

FIRST ISSUE.

This issue consists of short-cross pennies. See under the 2nd issue of Henry II.

SECOND ISSUE.

There are three types of the obverse of the pennies of this issue. No. 1. *Obv.*, full face bust of the king within an inner circle, outside of which is his hand holding a sceptre. HENRICVS REX III.

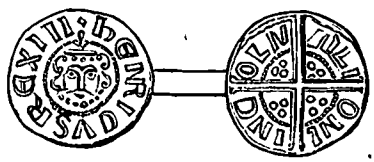


FIG. 9.—PENNY OF HENRY III., 2ND. ISSUE, TYPE 2.

No. 2. head as No. 1, but no hand and sceptre, and a mullet or star over the head. HENRICVS REX III. or TERCI. (see Fig 9). No. 3. as No. 2, but a crescent under the mullet. HENRICVS REX ANG. *Rev.*, of all three, a long double cross, extending to the edge of the coin, with generally a pellet in the centre; three pellets in each angle within an inner circle. Legend: mint names. Some coins of type 3 have LIE TERCI. in continuation of the legend of the obverse, thus HENRICVS REX ANG-LIE TERCI (VS).

Weight and Fineness.—As William I.'s.

Rarity.—The coins with "TERCI." and "REX ANG." are the rarest, the others are common.

EDWARD I.

1272-1307.

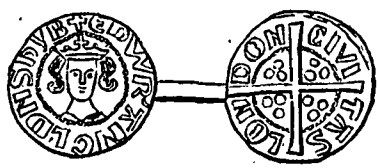


FIG. 10.—PENNY OF EDWARD I.

Denominations.—Penny. Half-penny. Farthing.

Penny. *Obv.*, full face bust, crowned, with the shoulders clothed. EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB., or rarely EDW. REX ANGL. DNS. HYB. In one instance EDW. ANGL. REX DNS. HYB. *Rev.*, a long cross, three pellets in each angle, and the name of the city or town it was coined at, as CIVITAS LONDON, CIVITAS EBORACI, VILLA BRISTOLIE, etc. In one instance the name of the moneyer only, Robert de Hadley, appears. On some pennies of London and Canterbury the Irish obverse of the king's head in a triangle occurs.

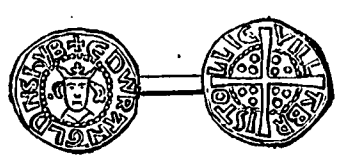


FIG. 11.—HALFPENNY OF EDWARD I.

Half-penny. *Obv.*, bust as on the penny. EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB., EDWARDVS REX, EDWARDVS

REX A., AN., ANGL., or ANGLI, EDWARDVS D. G. (or DEI GRA.) R. *Rev.*, similar to the penny. A very rare half-penny of Newcastle has only one pellet in each quarter.

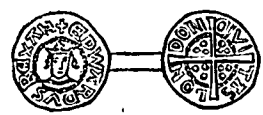


FIG. 12.—FARTHING OF EDWARD I.

Farthing. *Obv.*, bust as on the penny. With inner circle: EDWARDVS REX, or REX A. or AN. Without inner circle and perhaps belonging to Edward II.: E. R. ANGLIE, or E. R. ANGL. D. H. *Rev.*, similar to the penny.

On some coins of Berwick, in reference to the armorial bearings and name of the place, a bear's head appears in one, or sometimes two, quarters of the reverse. A penny of Durham has a cross moline, the arms of Bishop Beck, in one quarter, instead of the pellets. Another of Reading has a scallop, the arms of the Abbey, in the same place.

Weight of the Penny, 22½ grs.
" " Half-penny, 11¼ grs.
" " Farthing, 5⅝ grs.

In his 28th year reduced to
" " Penny, 22¼ grs.
" " Half-penny, 11⅛ grs.
" " Farthing, 5½ grs.

This difference is so little that the respective coinages cannot now be ascertained by the scale.

Fineness.—As that of William I.

Rarity.—The pennies are common, but the half-pence and farthings are rare.

A general rule has been suggested that all the coins upon which only EDW. appears belong to Edward I., that

those upon which the whole name EDWARDVS appears belong to Edward III., and that all the intermediate modes of writing the name are of Edward II. Mr. Hawkins considers that the shoulders of Edward I. and II. are always clothed, those of Edward III. never. The former rule, however, only holds good as regards the pence, and there are a few exceptions to both.

EDWARD II.

1307 to 1327.

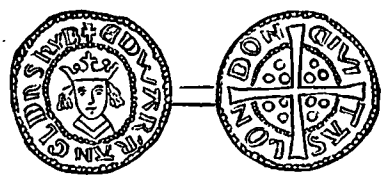


FIG. 13.—PENNY OF EDWARD II.

Denominations.—Penny. Half-penny. Farthing.

Penny. *Obv.*, full face bust crowned, with the shoulders clothed. EDWA. EDWAR. or EDWARD. R. ANGL. DNS HYB., or REX ANGL. DNS HYB., or ANGL. R. DNS HYB., or REX ANGLIE DN. HYB. *Rev.*, cross, pellets,

and town name, as on Edwards I's. The Durham pennies have various mint makes, indicating the bishops in whose time they were struck. They were given as follows by Hawkins:—"The cross moline, by Bishop Beck, who died 1310. One limb of the cross upon the reverse, bent to the left like the head of a crozier, by Bishop Kellow, from 1310 to 1316. Lion rampant with sometimes one or more fleurs-de-lis, by Bishop Beaumont 1316 to 1333." One penny of Durham has a small crown (?) in an open square in the centre of the reverse. York pennies have sometimes a quatrefoil in the centre of the reverse, one has three dots in one quarter with the pellets (Hawkins).

Half-penny. Hardly distinguishable from those of Edward I. and III. A London one has EDWAR. R. ANGL. DNS HYB., and a Berwick one EDWA. R. ANGL. DNS HI.

Farthing. Not to be distinguished from those of the other two Edwards.

Weight of the Penny, 22¼ grs.

" " Half-penny, 11⅛ grs.

Fineness.—Same as William I's.

Rarity.—The pennies are common, but the half-pennies are very rare.

EDWARD III.

1327 to 1377.

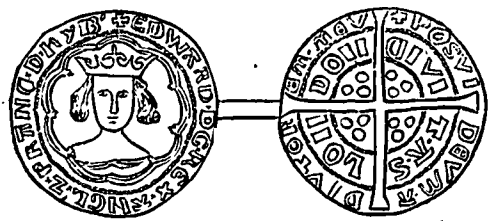


FIG. 14.—GROAT OF EDWARD III.

Denominations.—Groat. Half-groat. Penny. Half-penny. Farthing.

Groat. *Obv.*, bust full face, crowned, shoulders bare, within a tressure of nine arches. EDWARD. D. G. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. D. HY. or HYB. One reads EDWAR., another has HIBE. A singular specimen has DEI G. REX ANGL. DNS HYB. Z. AQT. *Rev.*, a long cross, and pellets; with the legend in two circles: in the inner the town name CIVITAS LONDON or EBORACI, and in the outer one the motto POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEV. or MEVM (See ante p. 14).

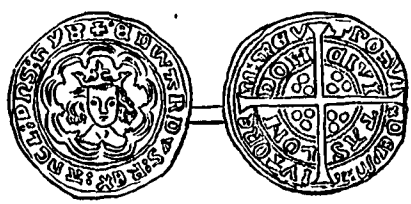


FIG. 15.—HALF GROAT OF EDWARD III.

Half-groat. *Obv.*, similar to the groat. EDWARDVS REX ANGL. (or ANGLI.) Z. FRANC., FRANCI., or FRACI. Sometimes EDWARDVS REX ANGL. DNS. HYB. One reads ANGL. FRA. Z. HI. *Rev.*, also similar to the groat, except one specimen has AIVTOREM.

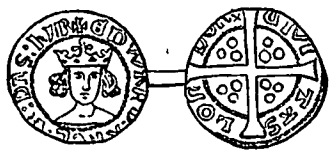


FIG. 16.—PENNY OF EDWARD III.

Penny. *Obv.*, bust full face, crowned, shoulders bare but without the tressure. EDWARDVS REX ANGL., ANGLI., or ANGLIE., and sometimes Z. (implying France). Or EDWARD. ANGL., R. DNS HYB. Or EDWARD R. ANGL. Z. FRANC. Or EDWAR. REX. ANGL. Z. FRA. *Rev.*, cross and pellets, but a single circle with the town name. Durham pennies have one limb of the cross terminating in a crozier, "the peculiar mark" says Mr. Hawkins, "of the Episcopal mint under Hatfield, Bishop from 1345 to 1381." York pennies have an open quatrefoil in the centre of the reverse.

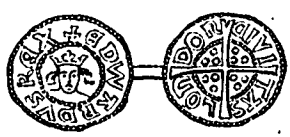


FIG. 17.—HALFPENNY OF EDWARD III.

Half-penny. *Obv.*, bust as on the penny. EDWARDVS REX AN. or ANG. *Rev.*, similar to the penny.

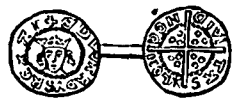


FIG. 18.—FARTHING OF EDWARD III.

Farthing. As the half-penny, but EDWARDVS REX, or with A. or AN. on the obverse.

Weight.—There were four different coinages in this reign: 1st, early issues, in the proportion of 22⅝ grs. to the penny; 2nd, from his 18th to his 20th year, 20¼ grs. 3rd, from his 20th to 27th year, 20 grs. 4th, 27th year to his death, 18 grs.

Fineness.—Same as William I.'s.

Rarity.—All common, the farthings not so common.

RICHARD II.

1377 to 1399.

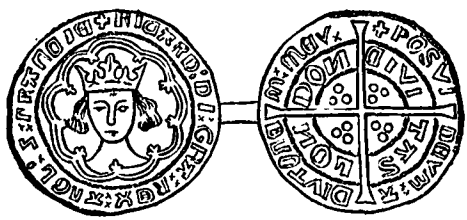


FIG. 19.—GROAT OF RICHARD II.

Denominations.—Groat. Half-groat. Penny. Half-penny. Farthing.

Groat. *Obv.*, bust full face, crowned, within a tressure of nine arches. RICARD. DI. (or DEI) GRA. REX ANGL.

Z. FRANC. or FRANCIE. *Rev.*, a long cross and pellets; with the legend in two circles: in the inner the town name CIVITAS LONDON, and in the outer one the motto POSVI, &c.

Half-groat. *Obv.*, similar to the groat. RICARD DI. GRA. REX ANGLIE, or RICARD. D. G. REX ANGL. Z. FRA., or RICARD. DI. G. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. *Rev.*, also similar to the groat.

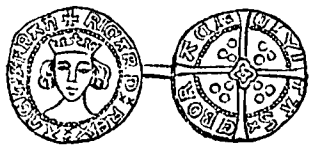


FIG. 20.—PENNY OF RICHARD II.

Penny. *Obv.*, bust full-face, crowned, but without the tressure. RICARD. REX ANGL. Z. FRAC. (or FRAN.) or RICARDVS REX ANGLIE (or ANGIE), or RICARDVS REX ANGL. Z. FRA. *Rev.*, cross and pellets, but a single circle with the town name.

Half-penny. *Obv.*, bust as on the penny. RICARD. REX ANG., ANGL., or ANGLIE. *Rev.*, similar to the penny.

Farthing. *Obv.*, bust as on the penny. RICARD. REX ANGL. *Rev.*, also similar, but an extremely rare specimen has a small rose in each quarter, instead of the pellets.

Weight of the Groat, 72 grs.
„ „ Half-groat, 36 grs.
„ „ Penny, 18 grs.
„ „ Half-penny, 9 grs.
„ „ Farthing, 4½ grs.

Fineness.—Same as William I.'s.

Rarity.—The groats, half-groats, and farthings are very rare, the pennies and halfpennies rare.

HENRY IV.

1399 to 1413.

Issues.—Two. Before his 13th year the groat weighed 72 grs., that issued after his 13th year was reduced to 60 grs.

FIRST ISSUE.—HEAVY MONEY.

Denominations.—Groat. Half-groat. Penny. Half-penny.

Groat. *Obv.*, full-face bust crowned, within a tressure of nine arches. HENRIC. D. G. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. D. HY. *Rev.* cross and pellets, with an annulet between the pellets in two of the quarters. Legend in two circles: in the inner CIVITAS LONDON, and in the outer one POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEV. This coin is so exceedingly rare as to be almost unique.

Half-groat. *Obv.*, bust and tressure as on the groat. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. F. *Rev.*, cross and pellets, but no annulets. Legend exactly the same as that on the groat. *m. m.* a cross patée on both sides. This coin is unique, and was in the possession of the Rev. Jos. Martin, at whose sale it sold for £4. 5s.

Penny. *Obv.*, full-face bust crowned, without the tressure. HENRIC. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. *m. m.* cross patée. *Rev.*, cross with an open quatrefoil in the centre, and three pellets in each angle. CIVITAS EBORACI. Very rare.

Half-penny. *Obv.*, bust as on the penny. HENRICVS REX ANGL. *m. m.* cross patée. *Rev.*, cross with three pellets in each angle. CIVITAS LONDON. Very rare.

Weight of the groat, 72 grs.

„ „ half-groat, 36 grs.

Weight of the Penny, 18 grs.
„ „ Half-penny, 9 grs.
Fineness.—Same as that of William I.'s.
Rarity.—As above stated.

SECOND ISSUE.—LIGHT MONEY.

Denominations.—Groat. Half-groat. Penny.

Groat. *Obv.*, bust full-face crowned, a pellet on one side of and over the crown, and a trefoil on the breast; all within a tressure of nine arches. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX. ANGLIE Z. FRANC. *Rev.*, cross and pellets. A trefoil after POSVI, and the Roman "N" is used in LONDON on some, but on others the old English ℕ. Legend, in two circles, CIVITAS LONDON, POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEVM. *m. m.* a cross patée on both sides. Very rare.

Another variety in the possession of the Rev. Assheton Pownall differs in having the trefoil only at the end of the legend of the obverse and not on the reverse, or on the bust. The pellets on the reverse also lie trefoil-wise. Old English ℕ in LONDON. *m.m.* on both sides a cross patée. (*Numismatic Chronicle*, N.S. viii. 343).

Half-groat. A very poor and cracked specimen sold at Lindsay's sale, in 1867, for £4. 4s.

Pennies. No. 1. *Obv.*, bust, full-face crowned, a cross on the breast, an annulet on one side of the head, and a mullet on the other. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. *m. m.* cross. *Rev.*, cross and pellets. CIVITAS LONDON. Very rare. (Hawkins, p. 105). This coin is given to Henry V. by Mr. Longstaffe in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, N.S., vii. 26.

No. 2. *Obv.*, bust as before, but an annulet and a dot at the sides of the crown. HENRIC...REX ANGLIE, some object between the two former words. *m. m.* cross patée. *Rev.*,

cross and pellets. CIVITAS LONDON, Roman N. *m. m.* a small cross or quatrefoil. (Hawkins, p. 105). Very rare.

No. 3. *Obv.*, bust as before, but a slipped trefoil on the breast. HENRICVS REX ANGLIE. *m. m.* cross. *Rev.*, cross and pellets. CIVITAS DVNOLM. One in the British Museum has DVNWIC. Extremely rare.

No. 4? *Obv.*, bust with an annulet (broken?) on the breast. HENRIC. REX ANGLIE. *m. m.* cross. *Rev.*, cross and pellets. CIVITAS EBORACI. (*Numismatic Chronicle*, N. S. vii. 25).

Weight of the Groat, 60 grs.
" " Half-groat, 30 grs.
" " Penny, 15 grs.

Fineness.—Same as that of William I.'s.

Rarity.—As stated above.

HENRY IV. or V.

1399 to 1413, or 1413 to 1422.

Coins belonging to a late coinage of Henry IV. or an early one of Henry V.

Groat. *Obv.*, bust full-face crowned, within a tressure of nine arches; a star or mullet on the breast, and an egg-shaped lump on the throat. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGLIE (or ANGL.) Z. FRANC. *Rev.*, cross and pellets. Legend in two circles: CIVITAS LONDON, POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE. MEVM. A quatrefoil after POSVI. *m. m.* on both sides, a cross or cross pierced. Rare.

Half-groat. Similar to the groat, but rarer.

Groat. *Obv.*, bust, &c., as usual. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGLIE Z. FRANC. *m. m.* a cross patée. *Rev.*, cross and pellets. CIVITAS LONDON. POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE. MEVM. *m. m.* cross pierced. Cusped in base; no special marks. (*Numismatic Chronicle*, N. S. viii. 343).

Half-groat, assigned to Henry V. by Mr. Longstaffe. *Obv.*, bust with an inordinately long neck, within a tressure of *twelve* arches, fleured at the base. An annulet on the dexter side of the crown.

Pennies, assigned by Mr. Longstaffe to Henry V. (*Numismatic Chronicle*, N. S., vii. 25 *et seqq.*)

No. 1. *Obv.*, bust like Henry IV.'s., but a star and an annulet at the sides of the crown; a quatrefoil on the breast. HENRIC. REX ANGLIE. A wedge-like contraction after HENRIC. *Rev.*, cross and pellets. CIVITAS LONDON. Old English ℛ.

No. 2. The penny No. 1 in the light coinage of Henry IV. is given to Henry V. by Mr. Longstaffe.

No. 3. *Obv.*, bust full-face crowned; no marks on the sides of the crown or on the breast. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. *m. m.* cross. *Rev.* cross and pellets. CIVITAS LONDON. Old English ℛ.

No. 4. *Obv.*, bust as before, but with the king's neck inordinately long. A star on the dexter side of the crown under ANGL., and three dots on the other side. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. F. *Rev.*, as usual, but the pellets are united.

No. 5. *Obv.*, bust with a star and annulet, or horse-shoe, at the sides of the crown, but occasionally the latter is rather a dot or pellet. HENRIC. REX ANGLIE (or ANGL.) Z. F. (sometimes FRANC.) Occasionally a peculiar quatrefoil at the end of the legend, often saltire-wise. *Rev.*, cross and pellets. CIVITAS DVNOLM, the peculiar quatrefoil after CIVITAS.

No. 6. Similar, but CIVITAS EBORACI, and the open

quatrefoil in the centre of the reverse. Sometimes a trefoil on the sinister side of the crown.

No. 7. *Obv.*, bust with star and annulet at the sides of the crown. HENRICVS REX ANGLIE. *Rev.*, cross and pellets, CIVITAS DVNOLM.

No. 8. *Obv.*, bust with star and trefoil at the sides of the crown. HENRICVS REX ANGLIE. *Rev.*, CIVITAS EBORACI; cross and pellets.

No. 9. Similar, but *Rev.*, an annulet after CIVITAS, and another among the pellets under CIVI.

No. 10. *Obv.*, bust with a star and an annulet at the sides of the crown. HENRICVS REX ANGLIE. *Rev.*, cross and pellets, an annulet among the pellets only. CIVITAS DVNOLM.

HENRY IV., V., or VI.

Half-pennies. There are several half-pennies with various peculiarities which cannot be appropriated with certainty to any particular Henry. *Obv.*, bust full-face crowned. HENRIC. REX ANGL. *Rev.*, cross and pellets. CIVITAS LONDON. Various little peculiar marks on both sides.

Farthing. *Obv.*, bust full-faced crowned. HENRIC. REX ANGL. *Rev.*, cross and pellets. CIVITAS LONDON. No peculiarities.

HENRY V. or VI.

1413 to 1422, or 1422 to 1461.

THE ANNULET COINAGE.

TYPE I.

Groats. London. *Obv.*, bust full-face crowned, within a tressure of nine arches. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGLIE (or ANGL.) Z. FRANC. *Rev.*, cross with three pellets in each angle. An annulet between the pellets in two quarters, and after POSVI. Legend in two circles: CIVITAS LONDON. POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE. MEVM. *m. m.* on both sides, a cross or cross pierced. Small crosses (saltire) between the words. Not common. (Assigned to Henry V. by Mr. Neck, in vol. viii. of the *Numismatic Chronicle.*)

York. To this type belongs the following York groat. It is extremely rare, and is assigned to Henry VI., both by Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Longstaffe. The Rev. A. Pownall and Mr. Neck, however, question this. It bears *Obv.*, bust as before, but a fleur-de-lis on each side of the neck. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGLIE Z. FRANC. *Rev.*, cross and pellets, with an annulet between the latter in two of the quarters. An annulet also after POSVI and EBORACI. Legends: CIVITAS EBORACI. POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE. MEVM. *m. m.* cross pierced. Small crosses saltire between the words.

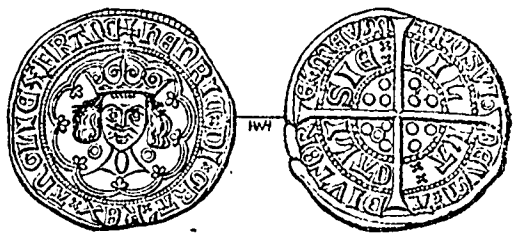


FIG. 21.—CALAIS ANNULET GROAT, TYPE I.

Calais. Exactly similar to the London groat, but *Obv.*, an annulet on each side of the neck of the bust, and *Rev.*, inner circle legend VILLA CALISIE. Common.

Half-groats. London. In Hawkins (*Silver Coins of England*, p. 110) there is described a half-groat which seems to be of this type, but has *m. m.* cross crosslet. *Obv.*, bust as on the groat. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. F. *Rev.*, similar, also having an annulet in two quarters and after POSVI. Legend: CIVITAS LONDON. POSVI, &c.

York. A half-groat exactly similar to the York groat was sold at Dimsdale's sale in 1824. Also one was in the possession of the Rev. E. J. Shepherd. It was assigned to Henry VI. by Hawkins.

Calais. *Obv.*, exactly similar to the Calais groats. Annulet each side of neck. *Rev.*, also similar. Annulet in two quarters and after POSVI. Legend: VILLA CALIS.' POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE. M. *m. m.* on both sides cross or cross pierced. Small crosses saltire between the words.

Pennies. London. *Obv.*, bust full-face crowned, but no tressure. HENRICVS REX ANGLIE. *Rev.*, cross and pellets. An annulet in two quarters. CIVITAS LONDON. (Hawkins, p. 110).

Calais. *Obv.*, bust with an annulet at each side of the neck. HENRICVS REX ANGLIE. *Rev.*, cross and pellets. Annulet in two quarters. VILLA CALIS. *m. m.* on

obverse, a cross. Small crosses saltire between the words.

Half-pennies. London. *Obv.*, bust full-face crowned. HENRIC. REX ANGL. *m. m.* cross. *Rev.*, cross and pellets; an annulet between the latter in two quarters. CIVITAS LONDON. Small crosses saltire between the words.

Calais. Similar to the Calais penny.

There is a variety of the annulet money, London and Calais, of rather better work than type 1, from which it differs very slightly. The portrait of the king is similar, but the features have not the same flattened appearance.

TYPE 2.

Groat. Calais. *Obv.*, bust and tressure as on type 1, but no appearance of the egg-shaped lump in the throat. An annulet each side of the neck. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. *Rev.*, cross and pellets as on type 1, with an annulet in two quarters and after POSVI. Legend: VILLA CALISIE. POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE. MEVM. *m. m.* on both sides, cross or cross pierced. Rarer than those of type 1. (An early coinage of Henry VI.)

TYPE 3.

Groat. Calais. Two varieties. No. 1, *Obv.*, bust as before, but a trefoil on the dexter side of the crown. An annulet on each side of the neck. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. *Rev.*, cross and pellets as before, but an annulet between the pellets in one quarter only. A trefoil instead of the annulet after POSVI. Legend: VILLA CALISIE. POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE. MEVM. *m. m.* on both sides, cross or cross pierced. Small crosses saltire between the words. No. 2, *Obv.*, similar to No. 1, but no trefoil. Annulet at each side of the neck. Same legend as No. 1. *Rev.*, cross and pellets. No annulets. A rosette after POSVI and after CALISIE. Legend: the same as on No. 1. *m. m.* etc., similar. Specimens of this type are very rare.

HENRY VI.

1422 to 1461.

FIRST ISSUE.—HEAVY MONEY.

Denominations.—Groat. Half-groat. Penny. Half-penny. Farthing.

Groats. London. *Obv.*, bust full-faced, crowned, within a tressure of nine arches. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. (or ANGLI.) Z. FRANC. *Rev.*, cross and pellets. CIVITAS LONDON. POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE. MEVM. *Mint marks.*—cross; cross pierced; cross voided; cross-crosslet; and one variety has no *m. m.* *Other marks.*—lozenge or mascle, either open or closed; rose; leaf; pine cone; mullet; cross; three pellets; single pellet; trefoil; lis, etc. One reads DONDON, and another has SIVITAS. There are no annulets on these groats.

Calais. *Obv.*, bust as usual. HENRIC. etc. *Rev.*, cross and pellets. VILLA CALISIE. POSVI, etc. No annulets on either side.

Half-groats. *Obv.*, similar to the groats. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGLIE Z. F. *Rev.*, also like the groats.

Pennies. *Obv.*, bust full-faced, crowned, without tressure. HENRICVS (or HENRIC.) REX ANGLI. (or ANGLIE); on some HENRIC. REX ANGL. (or ANGLIE) Z. F. or FRANC.; or on another HENRIC. DEI GRA. REX ANG. *Rev.*, cross and pellets, and town name. Various mint and other marks, as on the groats.

Half-pennies. *Obv.*, as the pennies. HENRIC. REX ANGL. *Rev.*, also similar. CIVITAS LONDON or EBORACI. Various marks, as lozenge; cross; rosette; pellets; leaf, etc.

Farthings. *Obv.*, as the pennies. H. D. G. AN. Z. FRA. IE. REX. In the field, C. I. for Cancellarius Johannes Kemp, Archbp. 1425 to 1453. On another one HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX AN. (or without AN.). Key under the head. *Rev.*, cross and pellets. CIVITAS EBORACI.

In all three issues, viz. 2nd Henry IV., Henry V., and 1st Henry VI.:—

Weight of the Groat, 60 grs.
" " Half-groat, 30 grs.
" " Penny, 15 grs.
" " Half-penny, 7½ grs.
" " Farthing, 3¾ grs.

Fineness.—Same as that of William I.'s coins.

Rarity.—Mostly common.

All the attributions in the above named three issues are necessarily very uncertain, from want of positive evidence, but we must acknowledge our obligations to the valuable papers of W. H. D. Longstaffe, Esq., the Rev. Assheton Pownall, and J. F. Neck, Esq., published in the *Numismatic Chronicle.*

HENRY VI.

RESTORED, 1470.

SECOND ISSUE.—LIGHT MONEY.

Denominations. — Groat. Half-groat. Half-penny. Farthing.

Groat. *Obv.*, bust full-face with the usual broad and flat open crown, within a tressure of nine arches. HENRIC., HENRICV., or HENRICVS DI. GRA. REX ANG.

(or ANGL.) Z. FRANC. One has the mis-spelling HERICV. *Rev.*, cross and pellets. Legend in two circles: POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE. MEVM, in the outer circle, and town name in the inner. Pieces coined at Bristol and York have B. or E. on the king's breast.

Half-groat. *Obv.*, similar to the groat. HENRICV. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FR. *Rev.*, exactly similar to the groat.

Half-penny, *Obv.*, bust, etc., as above, but no tressure. HENRICV. REX ANGL. or HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX. *Rev.*, cross and pellets, but legend in a single circle: CIVITAS LONDON.

Farthing. Similar to the half-penny, but HENRICV. REX. ANGL on the obverse.

Weight of the Groat, 48 grs.
„ „ Half-groat, 24 grs.
„ „ Half-penny, 6 grs.
„ „ Farthing, 3 grs.

Fineness.—Same as William I.'s.

Rarity.—All very rare.

EDWARD IV.

1461 to 1483.

Denominations.—Groat. Half-groat. Penny. Half-penny. Farthing.

Groat. *Obv.*, bust full-face crowned, as usual, within a tressure of nine arches. EDWARD. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRAN., FRANC., FRANCV., or FRANCVS. *Rev.*, cross and pellets. Legend in two circles: POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE. MEVM in the outer circle, and

town name in the inner. The coins struck in country mints have the initial of the town name on the king's breast.

Half-groat. *Obv.*, bust as on the groat. EDWARD. DI. (or DEI) GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FR., FRA., or FRANC. On one piece: EDWAR. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. *Rev.*, similar to the groat.

Penny. *Obv.*, bust, etc. as above, but no tressure. EDWARD. DI. (or DEI) GRA. REX ANG., ANGL., ANGLI., or ANGLIE. One has: EDWARD. REX ANGL. Z. FRA. *Rev.*, cross and pellets. Town name in a single circle only.

Half-penny. *Obv.*, bust as on the penny. EDWARD DI. GRA. REX A., or EDWARD. REX ANG., ANGL., or ANGLI., or EDWARD. DI. (or DEI) GRA. REX. *Rev.*, similar to the penny.

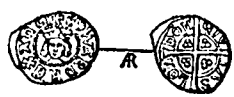


FIG. 22.—FARTHING OF EDWARD IV.

Farthing. *Obv.*, bust as on the penny. EDWARD. REX ANGL. *Rev.*, cross and pellets. CIVITAS LONDON. Two specimens only of this coin are known. One was in Mr. Cuff's Collection, and the other was described by Mr. Neck in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, N. S. vii. 43.

Before his 4th year:—

Weight of the Groat, 60 grs.
" " Half-groat, 30 grs.
" " Penny, 15 grs.
" " Half-penny, 7½ grs.
" " Farthing, 3¾ grs.

After his 4th year:—

Weight of the Groat, 48 grs.
" " Half-groat, 24 grs.
" " Penny, 12 grs.
" " Half-penny, 6 grs.
" " Farthing, 3 grs.

Fineness.—Same as William I.'s.

Rarity.—All rare, except some of the groats, which are common.

EDWARD V.

1483.

Some assign with great probability, to Edward V. those coins with the name EDWARD. having the mint marks:—

1. boar's head.
2. a rose and sun united.
3. a boar's head on the obverse, and rose and sun united on the reverse:

A groat has *Obv.*, bust as on Edward IV.'s. EDWARD. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. *m. m.* boar's head. *Rev.*, cross and pellets. CIVITAS LONDON. POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE. MEVM. *m. m.* rose and sun united. Extremely rare. Similar groats were found, in 1864, with *m. m.* rose and sun united on both sides. Two of them read EDWRD. (*Numismatic Chronicle*, N.S., vi. 150). For furthur information on this reign, see Gold coins, p. 29.

RICHARD III.

1483 to 1485.

Denominations.—Groat. Half-groat. Penny. Halfpenny.

Groat. *Obv.*, bust full-face crowned, within a tressure of nine arches as in the preceding reigns. RICARD. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. *Rev.*, cross and pellets. Legend in two circles: POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE. MEVM in the outer one, and the town name in the inner. *m. m.* a boar's head, or the sun and rose united.

Half-groat. Similar to the groat, but RICARD. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FR. or FRA. *m. m.* the rose and sun united.

FIG. 23.—PENNY OF RICHARD III.

Penny. *Obv.*, bust full-face crowned, but no tressure. RICARD. DI. GRA. REX AN., ANG., or ANGL. *Rev.*, cross and pellets, and town name in a single circle. The Durham ones have S on the king's breast (for Bishop Sherwood), and a fleur-de-lis for the *m. m.*; D in the centre of the reverse. The York pennies have a boar's head, a rose, or the sun and rose united, for *m. m.* One has T at right and a key at the left side of the neck of the bust, to indicate Thomas Rotherham, archbishop from 1480 to 1500. Another, in the British Museum, has T on the right and a trefoil on the left of the neck. Quatrefoil in the centre of the reverse on all the York pennies.

Half-penny. *Obv.*, bust, etc., as on the penny. RICARD· DI. GRA. REX. *Rev.*, cross and pellets, and CIVITAS LONDON. *m. m.* boar's head, or the rose and sun united.

Weight of the Groat, 48 grs.
" " Half-groat, 24 grs.
" " Penny, 12 grs.
" " Half-penny, 6 grs.

Fineness.—Same as William I.'s.

Rarity.—All very rare, the half-pennies extremely rare. Mr. Dimsdale's half-groat sold for £13. 5s., and Mr. Leybourne's, 1838, for £12. 18s. Captain Murchison's sold for £13. 10s. in June, 1864. Mr. Dimsdale's half-penny fetched £5. 7s. 6d. At the sale of the Rev. Henry Christmas, February, 1864, a London half-penny, *m. m.* a rose, brought £3. 16s.

HENRY VII.

1485 to 1509.

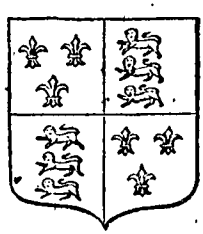


FIG. 24.

Arms.—Quarterly; 1st and fourth, *Azure*, three fleurs-de-lis, *or*: for France. 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, three lions passant-guardant in pale, *or*: for England.

Issues.—Three.

FIRST ISSUE.

Denominations.—Groat. Half-groat. Penny. Half-penny.

Groat. *Obv.*, full-face bust, crowned with an open crown, within a circle of arches, as all the preceding four or five issues. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC., or HENRICVS DEI GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FR. *Rev.*, cross and pellets. Legend in two circles: CIVITAS LONDON in the inner, and POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE. MEVM in the outer. Mint marks: rose; lis upon rose; cross fitchée; and small cross.

Half-groat. *Obv.*, bust, etc., as on the groat. HENRIC. DI. (or DEI) GRA. REX ANGL. Z. F., FR., FRA., or FRAN. *Rev.*, similar to the groat, but various town names. Mint marks: tun; lis; rose; rosette; and lis upon rose.

Penny. *Obv.*, bust, etc., as on the groat, but no tressure, HENRIC.....REX ANG. or ANGL. *Rev.*, cross and pellets. Town name in a single circle. Some struck at York have T. alone, T. and key, or T. and lis at the sides of the king's neck, having been coined by Archbishop Rotherham.

Half-penny. Similar to the penny, but with HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX on the obverse. A cross or three pellets on each side of the neck on some.

Weight of the Groat, 48 grs.
„ „ Half-groat, 24 grs.
„ „ Penny, 12 grs.
„ „ Half-penny, 6 grs.

Fineness.—Same as William I.'s.

Rarity.—All rare, pennies and half-pennies very rare.

SECOND ISSUE.

Denominations.—Groat. Half-groat. Penny. Half-penny. Farthing.

Groat. *Obv.*, bust full-face, crowned with a crown having two or four arches. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX AGL., ANG., ANGL., ANGLI., or ANGLIE. Z. F., FR., FRA., FRANC., or FRANCI. *Rev.*, cross and pellets, with the ends of the former generally forked and decorated. Legend in two circles: POSVI DEV. ADIVTORE. MEV. (or sometimes in full) in the outer, and town name in the inner one Various mint and other marks.

Half-groat. *Obv.*, similar to the groat. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX AGL. or AGLI. F., FR., or FRA. *Rev.*, similar to the groat. One, however, reads ADVITOE.

FIG. 25.—PENNY OF HENRY VII., 2ND ISSUE.

Obv., bust full-face, crowned with an arched crown, but no tressure. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANG. *Rev.*, cross and pellets, and town name in a single circle.

Half-penny. *Obv.*, bust as on the penny. H. D. G. REX ANGLIE Z. FRA. or HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX A. or AN.

Farthing, Mr. Hawkins says that Mr. Cuff had one, but no legend or mint mark was perceptible.

Weight of the Groat, 48 grs.
„ „ Half-groat, 24 grs.
„ „ Penny, 12 grs.
„ „ Half-penny, 6 grs.
„ „ Farthing, 3 grs.

Fineness.—Same as William I.'s.

Rarity.—The groats and half-groats are common, but the others are very rare.

THIRD ISSUE.—18TH YEAR, 1504.

Denominations.—Shilling. Groat. Half-groat. Penny.

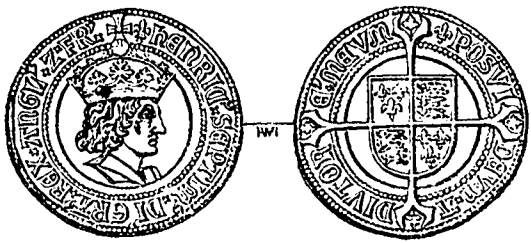


FIG. 26.—TESTOON OR SHILLING OF HENRY VII.

From an electrotype of the original in the British Museum.

Shilling. *Obv.*, profile bust to the right, wearing an arched crown.* HENRIC. or HENRICVS DI. GRA. REX ANGLIE Z. FR. or FRANC. Another variety has HENRIC. VII. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FR. Another has SEPTIM in place of VII. *Rev.*, royal shield of arms, bearing quarterly the arms of France and England (as Fig. 24). Over all a cross having forked ends with a trefoil or lis between the forks. Legend in a single circle: POSVI DEV. (or DEVM) ADIVTORE. MEV. (or MEVM).

Groat. Similar to the shilling, with the same different inscriptions on the obverse.

Half-groat. Also similar to the shilling, but none with HENRIC. SEPTIM. &c. Those struck at York have two keys beneath the shield, as also do the pennies struck there.

Penny. *Obv.*, the king seated on his throne, crowned, holding a sceptre and orb. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX AN. or ANG. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 24) surmounted by a cross. Legend: town name. The Durham pennies have the initials of the bishops at the sides of the shield. Pennies

* This is the first instance of a true portrait on an English silver coin.

of this issue much resemble those struck by Henry VIII., and Mr. Hawkins gives the following rule to distinguish them:—"Upon those pennies of Durham which, by the initials of cotemporary Bishops, * are limited to the time of Henry VII. the backs of the chair are expressed by one thick line, surmounted by an ornament, not reaching to the inner circle of the coin. Upon those pennies which in the same manner are limited to the time of Henry VIII., these lines are double, and reach up to the inner circle; they are also, perhaps, rather more neatly executed."

Weight of the Shilling, 144 grs.
" " Groat, 48 grs.
" " Half-groat, 24 grs.
" " Penny, 12 grs.

Fineness.—Same as William I.'s.

Rarity—The shilling is extremely rare. Mr. Dimsdale's in 1824, sold for £8. 8s. Mr. Forster's, May, 1868, for £7. 10s. Captain Murchison's brought £10. in June, 1864. The others are common.

HENRY VIII.

1509 to 1547.

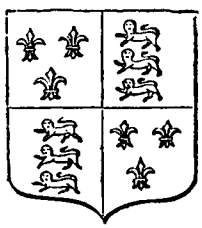


FIG. 27.

Arms.—Quarterly; 1st and 4th, *Azure*, three fleurs-de-

* These are: D. S. for Dunelmensis Sherwood, or I. S. for John Sherwood, bishop from 1483 to 1494; R. D. for Ricardus (Fox) Dunelm, bishop from 1494 to 1502; and D. R. perhaps the same.

lis, *or*: for France. 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, three lions passant-guardant in pale, *or*: for England.

Issues.—Five. 1st, issued at the commencement of his reign, 1509. 2nd, in his 18th year, 1527. 3rd, in his 34th year, 1543. 4th, in his 36th year, 1545. 5th, in his 37th year, 1546.

FIRST ISSUE.—1509.

Denominations.—Groat. Half-groat. Penny. Half-penny. Farthing.

Groat. *Obv.*, crowned profile of the king to the right. HENRIC. VIII. DI. GRA. REX AGL. Z. F. or FR. *Rev.*, the royal arms (as Fig. 27), surmounted by a cross. POSVI DEV. ADIVTORE. MEV.

Half-groat. Similar to the groat, except that the title of France is omitted, and some have the town name on the reverse. Many have the marks and initials of ecclesiastical dignitaries, as T. W. with keys and a cardinal's hat, for Cardinal Wolsey; X. B. for Archbishop Bainbridge; W. A. for Archbp. Wareham, etc. The coins with these letters were struck by the Archbishops at their mints of Canterbury and York, as well as by the Bishop of Durham.

Penny. *Obv.*, the king seated on his throne. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX AGL. *Rev.*, shield of arms, and town name. These pennies also had D. W. and a cardinal's hat for Dunelm Wolsey, or T. D. for Thomas Ruthall.

Half-penny. *Obv.*, full-face bust crowned. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX AGL. *Rev.*, cross and pellets, and town name. One has W. A. at the sides of the king's head.

Farthing. *Obv.*, a portcullis. HENRIC. DI. . . . . *Rev.*, a cross with a rose upon the centre, and probably some abbreviation of CIVITAS LONDON. "Only one specimen," says Mr. Hawkins, "and that not legible, is known; it was Mr. Dimsdale's, at whose sale it produced £3. 5s."

Weight of the Groat, 48 grs.
„ „ Half-groat, 24 grs.
„ „ Penny, 12 grs.
„ „ Half-penny, 6 grs.
„ „ Farthing, 3 grs.

Fineness.—Same as William I.'s.

Rarity.—All rather scarce.

This coinage is exactly like the third one of Henry VII., for the same dies with his father's bust were actually used, no alteration being made except changing the numerals VII. into VIII.

SECOND ISSUE.—18TH YEAR.

Denominations.—Groat. Half-groat. Penny. Half-penny. Farthing.

FIG. 28.—GROAT OF HENRY VIII., 2ND ISSUE.

Groat. *Obv.*, crowned profile to the right. HENRIC. VIII. D. G. R. AGL. (or AGLIE) Z. FRANC. or FRANCE. *Rev.*, shield of arms (as Fig. 27), surmounted by a cross. POSVI DEV. ADIVTORE. MEV., or the town name. Those coined at York have the cardinal's hat under the shield, and T. W., for Thomas Wolsey, at the sides.

Half-groat. Similar to the groat, but various initials, as W. A. for William Wareham, T. C. for Thomas Cranmer,

E. L., or L. E., for Edw. Lee, and T. W. and cardinal's hat for Wolsey.

Penny. *Obv.*, the king seated on his throne. H. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA, often abbreviated, on one SPIÆ. *Rev.*, shield of arms (as Fig. 27), surmounted by a cross; and the town name. Some Durham pennies have T. W. and cardinal's hat, for Thomas Wolsey, others have C. D. for Cuthbert Tonstall.

Half-penny. *Obv.*, bust full face crowned. H. D. G. ROSA. SIE. SPIA. *Rev.*, cross with three pellets in each angle. Town name. Some have the initials W. A., E. L., or T. C. One half-penny differs from all the preceeding in having the titles, HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX AGL., on the obverse, and T. C., for Thomas Cranmer, at the sides of the bust.

Farthing. There are two rare farthings which have been thus described:—One has on the obverse a portcullis, *m. m.* an arrow. RVTILANS ROSA. *Rev.*, a rose upon the centre of a cross. HEN. . . . . AG. In the British Museum. The other has for reverse a cross with a pellet in each angle. H. D. GRATI. Formerly in the collection of the Rev. J. Martin.

Weight of the Groat, 42½ grs.
„ „ Half-groat, 21¼ grs.
„ „ Penny, 10⅝ grs.
„ „ Half-penny, 5 grs.
„ „ Farthing, 2½ grs.

Fineness.—Same as William I.'s.

Rarity.—Groats and half-groats common, pennies and half-pennies not common, but farthings very rare.

THIRD ISSUE.—34TH YEAR.

Denominations.—Testoon or Shilling. Groat. Half-groat. Penny. Half-penny.

Some coins of this issue are of fine silver, and others are base.

FINE SILVER. Shilling. *Obv.*, bust full-faced, crowned, with beard and moustache, and clothed in the royal mantle with a fur collar. HENRIC. VIII. DI. GRA. AGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX. *Rev.*, a large double rose crowned, between the letters H. R. also crowned. POSVI DEVM ADIVTOERIVM MEVM. One reads ADIVTOREUM, another ADITORIVM.

Groat. *Obv.*, similar to the shilling, but the bust is not quite full-faced. HENRIC. 8. D. G. AGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX. *Rev.*, shield of arms (as Fig. 27), surmounted by a cross; an annulet in each fork of the cross. POSVI DEV. ADIVTORE. MEV.

Half-groat. Exactly similar to the groat, but the obverse legend rather more abbreviated.

Penny. *Obv.*, bust full-face crowned, as on the shilling. H. D. G. ROSA SINE SPA. *Rev.*, shield of arms (as Fig. 27), surmounted by a cross. CIVITAS LONDON. Another in the British Museum reads CIVITAS EBORAC.

BASE SILVER. Shilling. *Obv.*, similar to the fine silver. HENRIC. 8. D. G. AGL. FR. (or FRA.) Z. HIB. REX. *Rev.*, also similar. POSVI DEVM ADIVTORIVM MEVM.

Groats. Some are exactly similar to the fine silver groats in every respect. Others differ only in having CIVITAS LONDON, or CIVITAS EBORACI on the reverse. Another variety is as follows:—*Obv.*, bust three-quarter-faced to the right, crowned, and with a plain falling collar, instead of the mantle. HENRIC. 8. D. G. AGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX. *Rev.*, shield of arms (as Fig. 27), surmounted by a cross. CIVITAS LONDON, CIVITAS CANTOR, or EBORACI.

Half-groat. *Obv.*, bust full-faced, crowned, in the mantle, as on the shilling. HENRIC. 8. D. G., etc. *Rev.*, shield of arms (as Fig. 27), surmounted by a cross. CIVITAS BRISTOLIE, CANTOR, or EBORACI.

Penny. *Obv.*, bust full-face crowned, in the mantle. H. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. *Rev.*, arms and cross as before: CIVITAS LONDON. Another has *Obv.*, similar, but the face smaller, and more of the body shown. HE. 8. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINE. *Rev.*, similar, but CIVITAS BRISTOLIE. In the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. viii., we find the following:—"Base penny of London mint of Henry VIII. Three-quarter-faced bust, plain mantle, and falling collar. Not mentioned by Hawkins, but not unknown in private cabinets."

Half-penny. *Obv.*, bust full-faced crowned, wearing the royal mantle. H. D. G. ROSA SIN. (or SINE) SP. or SPI. *Rev.*, cross with three pellets in each angle. CIVITAS LONDON, CANTOR., or EBORACI.

Weight of the Shilling, 120 grs.
„ „ Groat, 40 grs.
„ „ Half-groat, 20 grs.
„ „ Penny, 10 grs.
„ „ Half-penny, 5 grs.

Fineness.—The fineness of those of good silver was the same as William I.'s. The base silver coins were of the standard of 10 oz. fine silver only to 2 oz. alloy, or 5 parts fine to 1 alloy.

Rarity.—The fine silver pieces are rare, as is also the base shilling, but the other base coins are common.

FOURTH ISSUE.—36TH YEAR.

Denominations.—Shilling. Groat. Half-groat. Penny.

Shilling. Similar to that of the last issue, reads ADIVTORIVM on the reverse, and has *m. m.* an annulet inclosing a pellet. Another variety has *Obv.*, bust as on 3rd issue, full-face, in a mantle. HENRIC. 8. D. G. AGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX. *Rev.*, a large rose crowned, between the letters H. R., also crowned. CIVITAS LONDON. Three little flowers at the beginning, middle, and end of the legend.

Groat. Similar to those of the 3rd issue, mantled bust crowned. HENRIC. 8. etc. *Rev.*, shield of arms (as Fig. 27), surmounted by a cross. CIVITAS LONDON, EBORACI, BRISTOLIE, or CANTOR. Another has a plain mantle, CIVITAS LONDON.

Half-groat. Hawkins thinks perhaps that the following belongs to this issue. *Obv.*, large bust crowned, in a mantle. HENRIC. 8. D. G. ANG. FR. Z. HIB. RE. *Rev.*, shield of arms (as Fig. 27), surmounted by a cross. A trefoil in each fork of the cross. CIVITAS BRISTOLIE. A lis after CIVITAS and an annulet before BRISTOLIE. A monogram of WS. before the word CIVITAS.

Penny. Mantled bust, CIVITAS CANTOR. No *m. m.* small open quatrefoils between the words.

Weight of the Shilling, 120 grs.

„ „ Groat, 40 grs.

„ „ Half-groat, 20 grs.

„ „ Penny, 10 grs.

Fineness.—Still more debased, being exactly half silver and half alloy, 6 oz. silver to 6 oz. of alloy.

Rarity.—All rare.

FIFTH ISSUE.—37TH YEAR.

Denominations.—Shilling. Groat. Half-groat. Penny.

Shilling. Similar to those of the last issue, but of baser metal. POSVI, etc., or CIVITAS LONDON on the reverse.

Groat. *Obv.*, small bust with falling collar. HENRIC. 8. D. G. AGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX: *Rev.*, shield of arms (as Fig. 27), surmounted by a cross. REDDE CVIQVE QVOD SVVM EST, or on some CIVITAS CANTOR. Other groats have the mantled bust, and CIVITAS CANTOR., or BRISTOLIE on the reverse.

Half-groat. *Obv.*, mantled bust. HENRIC. 8. etc.

Rev., arms and cross. CIVITAS LONDON, CANTOR., or EBORACI. One specimen, formerly in the possession of the Rev. J. Martin, has REDD. CVIQ. QD. SVVM EST. Mr. Martin also mentioned having seen a groat and a half-groat of this issue with POSVI, etc., as the legend.

Penny. Some have the mantled bust, as usual on the obverse, and *Rev.*, arms and cross. CIVITAS LONDON, or CANTOR. Others have *Obv.*, three-quarter-face bust, with plain mantle and falling collar. *Rev.*, CIVITAS CANTOR., or EBORACI. One coin, probably unique, has *Obv.*, full-face mantled bust, crowned. H. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. *Rev.*, arms and cross, but RED. CVIQ. Q. SV. EST.

Weight of the Shilling, 120 grs.
„ „ Groat, 40 grs.
„ „ Half-groat, 20 grs.
„ „ Penny, 10 grs.

Fineness.—4 oz. only of silver to 8 oz. of alloy.

Rarity.—Rare, those with REDDE, etc., are very rare.

EDWARD VI.

1547 to 1553.

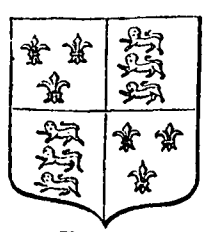


FIG. 29.

Arms.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Azure*, three fleurs-de-lis

or: for France. 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, three lions passant guardant in pale, *or*: for England.

Issues.—Three. 1st, 1547. 2nd, 1549. 3rd, 1551.

FIRST ISSUE.—1ST YEAR.

Denominations.—Groat. Half-groat. Penny. Halfpenny.

Groat. *Obv.*, profile crowned to the right. EDWARD. 6. D. G. AGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX, variously abbreviated. *Rev.*, shield of arms (as Fig. 29) surmounted by a cross fleurée. POSVI DEV. ADIVTORE. MEV., or CIVITAS LONDON.

Half-groat. Similar to the groat, but one reads EDOARD on the obverse, and others have CIVITAS CANTOR. on the reverse.

Penny. *Obv.*, profile crowned to the right. E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA, variously abbreviated. A Bristol coin has SPIPA. *Rev.*, arms and cross; with the town name. CIVITAS LONDON, or BRISTOLIE.

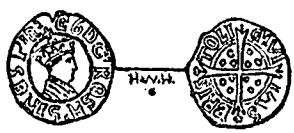


FIG. 30.—HALF-PENNY OF EDWARD VI., 1ST ISSUE.

Half-penny. *Obv.*, profile crowned to the right. E. (or ED) 6. D. G. ROSA SINE SPIN. (or SPINA). *Rev.*, a cross fleurée with three pellets in each angle. CIVITAS LONDON, or BRISTOLIE. This coin was unknown to Hawkins, but since the publication of his work (in 1841), no less than four specimens have been discovered. We give an illustration of the one in the possession of John

Evans, Esq., F.R.S., copied from a drawing by him in the *Numismatic Chronicle.*

Weight of the Groat, 40 grs.
" " Half-groat, 20 grs.
" " Penny, 10 grs.
" " Half-penny, 5½ grs.

Fineness.—4 oz. of silver to 8 oz. of alloy, the same as that of the last coinage of Henry VIII.

Rarity.—All very scarce; groat, penny, and half-penny extremely rare. A Bristol half-penny sold for £11, at the sale of the Rev. Henry Christmas, Feb., 1864.

SECOND ISSUE.—3RD YEAR.

Denominations.—Two kinds of testoons or shillings, the first of silver in the proportion of 6 oz. silver to 6 oz. alloy, and the second of only 3 oz. silver to 9 oz. alloy.

Of the first sort there are four types, viz.:—No. 1. *Obv.*, profile crowned to the right. EDWARD. VI. D. G. ANGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX. *Rev.*, an oval shield of arms (as Fig. 29), garnished, between the letters E. R. INIMICOS EIVS INDVAM CONFVSIONE. No. 2.—*Obv.*, like No. 1, but the motto INIMICOS, etc., in place of the king's titles. *Rev.*, same as No. 1, with king's titles instead of the motto. No. 3.—*Obv.*, similar to No. 1. *Rev.*, also similar, but TIMOR DOMINI FONS VITE,* and the date

* "The family motto of the Butlers, Earls of Dunboyne, is '*Timor Domini fons vitæ*'; this is also the legend on some of the coins of King Edward VI. The Honourable T. F. Butler informed me, that one of his ancestors was master of the Mint in the reign of that prince, and as a record of his having held that office, caused his own motto to be inscribed on the coinage. It is not unlikely that similar causes may have influenced the adoption of other legends in previous and succeeding reigns, for many of them appear singularly inapplicable to their purpose." *Note by B. Nightingale, Esq., in the Numismatic Chronicle, O. S. vol. xiii, p.* 138.

MDXLIX, or MDL.* No. 4.—*Obv.*, like No. 3, but the motto TIMOR, etc., and the date, in place of the king's titles. *Rev.*, same as No. 3. but titles instead of the motto.

The second sort is of the same type as Nos. 3 and 4, with the date MDL, MDLI, or MDLII.

These shillings were decried in the reign of Elizabeth, and were ordered, some to pass for 4½d. each and to be counter-marked with a portcullis before the king's face, and others for 2¼d. to be marked with a greyhound.

Weight of the Shilling, 80 grs.

Fineness.—As stated above.

Rarity.—Rare; those with the the mottoes on the obverse very rare.

THIRD ISSUE.—5TH YEAR.

Denominations.—Crown. Half-crown. Shilling. Six-pence. Threepence. Penny. Half-penny. Farthing.

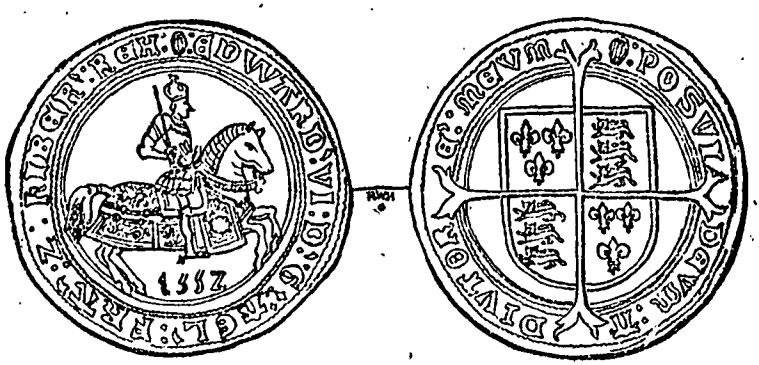


FIG. 31.—CROWN OF EDWARD VI., 3RD ISSUE.

Crown. *Obv.*, the king in armour crowned, on horseback

* This is the first instance of a date upon a silver coin.

to the right, and the date 1551, 1552, or 1553, under the horse. EDWARD. VI. D. G. AGL. FRA. Z. HIBER. REX, variously abbreviated. *Rev.*, a large shield of arms (as Fig. 29), surmounted by a cross fleurée. POSVI DEVM ADIVTORE. MEVM.

Half-crown. Exactly similar to the crown, but the legends are rather more abbreviated. There are the same dates under the horse.

Shilling. *Obv.*, bust of the king full-faced crowned, in an ermine robe, with the collar of knighthood. A rose on the left, and the numerals XII. (for 12 pence) on the right side of the bust. EDWARD. VI. D. G. AGL. FRA. Z HIB. REX. *Rev.*, shield of arms (as Fig. 29), surmounted by a cross fleurée. POSVI DEV. ADIVTORE. MEV.

Sixpence. Exactly similar to the shilling, but VI. (for 6 pence) instead of XII. at the right of the bust. Some were struck at York, and have CIVITAS EBORACI on the reverse instead of POSVI, etc.

Threepence. Also exactly similar to the shilling, but III. (for 3 pence) at the right of the head. Some have also CIVITAS EBORACI on the reverse, as the sixpences.

Penny. Some pennies of this issue are of fine silver, and others of base. Fine.—*Obv.*, the king on his throne, as on the pennies of Henry VII. and VIII. E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPI. *Rev.*, arms and cross as before. CIVITAS LONDON. Base.—*Obv.*, a full-blown rose. E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. *Rev.*, arms and cross as before. CIVITAS LONDON, or EBORACI. In the British Museum there is a penny of fine silver exactly like the base one, with CIVITAS LONDON. Hawkins says, "This was probably struck in 1552 when order had been given to stop the issue of the base small money."

Half-penny. Similar to the base penny, but with a

single rose instead of a double one. It has CIVITAS LONDON on the reverse, and is of base metal.

Farthing. *Obv.*, a portcullis. E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPI. *Rev.*, a cross with three pellets in each angle CIVITAS LONDON.

Weight of the Crown, 480 grs.
" " Half-crown, 240 grs.
" " Shilling, 96 grs.
" " Sixpence, 48 grs.
" " Threepence, 24 grs.
" " Penny, 8 grs.
" " Half-penny, 11 grs. } Of base metal.
" " Farthing, 5½ grs. }

Fineness.—The first five denominations were of the standard of 11 oz. 1 dwt. fine silver to 19 dwt. of alloy. The 1d., ½d., and ¼d., were of only 4 oz. silver to 8 oz. alloy.

Rarity.—The crowns, half-crowns, and pennies are rare; the half-pennies and farthings extremely so. The shillings, sixpences, and threepences, are common. An extremely fine crown of 1551, *m. m.* y, from the Cuff collection, sold for £3. 1s. at Mr. Duncombe's sale, June 21st, 1869. At the Rev. Henry Christmas's sale, Feb. 1864, a very brilliant specimen of the common shilling, *m. m.* tun, sold for £3. 10s.

MARY.

1553.

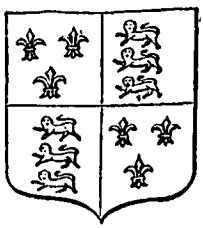


FIG. 32.

Arms.—Quarterly; 1st and 4th, *Azure*, three fleurs-de-lis, *or*: for France. 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, three lions passant-guardant in pale, *or*: for England.

Denominations.—Groat. Half-groat. Penny.

Groat. *Obv.*, crowned profile of the queen to the left, wearing a pearl necklace with a cross sometimes suspended to it. MARIA D. G. ANG. FR. (or FRA.) Z. HIB. REGI. *Rev.*, shield of arms (as Fig. 32), surmounted by a cross fleurée. VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA.

Half-groat. Exactly similar to the groat, but the legends more abbreviated.

Penny. *Obv.*, crowned bust as before. M. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. *Rev.*, arms surmounted by the cross. CIVITAS LONDON. No inner circle on either side. Hawkins (430) gives another, in the British Museum, perhaps unique:—*Obv.*, crowned bust with the same inscription, and an inner circle. *Rev.*, arms and cross. VERITAS TEMP. FILIA. Inner circle. Another penny, formerly in the possession of the Rev. Henry Christmas, is thus described in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, N. S., i. 25: *Obv.*,

queen's bust. MAR. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. *Rev.*, arms. CIVITAS LONDON.

Some pennies of this reign are of base silver and greater weight. *Obv.*, a large double rose instead of the bust. M. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. *Rev.*, arms and cross as before. CIVITAS LONDON.

Weight of the Groat, 32 grs.
„ „ Half-groat, 16 grs.
„ „ Penny, 8 grs.
„ „ do. (base), 10 grs.

Fineness.—In the proportion of 11 oz. fine silver to 1 oz. alloy. The base pennies, however, are of metal with only 3 oz. silver to 9 oz. alloy.

Rarity.—The groats are common unless in very fine preservation, but the half-groats and pennies are very rare.

The pomegranate after the first words in the legends on several of these coins is in allusion to Mary's descent from Catherine of Arragon, of which house it was the badge.

PHILIP AND MARY.

1554 to 1558.

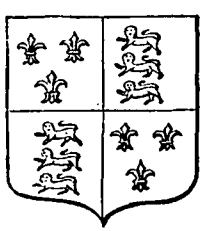


FIG. 33.

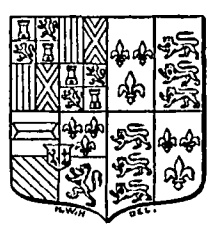


FIG. 34.

Arms.—Quarterly; 1st and 4th, *Azure*, three fleurs-de-lis, *or*: for France. 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, three lions passant-guardant in pale, *or*: for England (Fig. 33).

Or, on the second issue, the same arms impaled with the Spanish and Neapolitan ones of Philip (Fig. 34).

Issues.—Two.

FIRST ISSUE.

Denominations.—Groat. Half-groat. Penny.

Groat. *Obv.*, bust of the queen crowned, exactly as on the groats of Mary alone. PHILIP. Z. (or ET) MARIA D. G. REX Z. (or ET) REGINA. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 33) surmounted by a cross fleurée. POSVIMVS DEVM ADIVTO. NOS.

Half-groat. Similar to the groat.

Penny. *Obv.*, bust as before. P. Z. M. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINE. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 33) and cross. CIVITAS LONDON. On the half-groats and pennies of this issue an oval pearl is suspended from the necklace instead of the cross.

The base penny has *Obv.*, a large double rose. P. Z. M. D. G. ROSA SINE SPI. or SPINA. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 33) and cross. CIVITAS LONDON.

Weight and *Fineness.*—Exactly the same as those of the preceding issue.

Rarity.— The groat is common, but the half-groat and fine silver penny are very rare. The base penny is rare.

SECOND ISSUE.

Denominations.—Shilling. Sixpence.

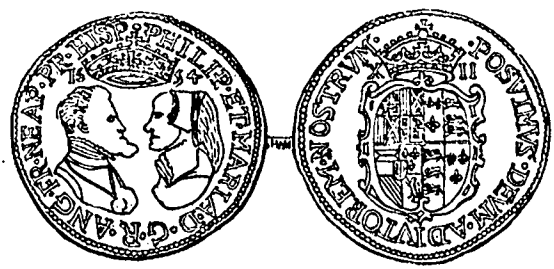


FIG. 35.—SHILLING OF PHILIP AND MARY.

Shilling. *Obv.*, busts of the king and queen face to face

with a large crown above. The date 1554 or 1555 at the sides of the crown. One coin has 1553 under the heads, and others are without any date. PHILIP. ET MARIA D. G. R. ANG. FR. NEAP. PR. HISP., or PHILIP. ET MARIA D. G. REX ET REGINA ANG. or ANGL. *Rev.*, a large oval garnished shield of arms (as Fig. 34), crowned. The numerals XII. for 12 pence, the value, at the sides of the crown. POSVIMVS DEVM ADIVTOREM NOSTRVM.

Six-pence. *Obv.*, similar to the shilling, with 1554 or 1557 under the heads, or 1554, 1555, or 1557, at the sides of the crown. The same different legends as on the shillings. *Rev.*, also like the shilling, but VI. instead of XII. and only NOS. or NOSTR. on some.

A half-crown exists of this coinage, but as only two specimens are known, it is most likely a pattern and never issued as a coin. The following is the description :—*Obv.*, bust of Philip to the right, with a crown over his head, 1554 below the bust. PHILIPVS D. G. R. ANG. FR. NEAP. PR. HISP. *Rev.*, bust of Mary to the left, also with a crown above between the date 15 54. MARIA D. G. R. ANG. FR. NEAP. PR. HISP.

Weight of the Shilling, 96 grs.

„ „ Sixpence, 48 grs.

Fineness.—Same as that of the two preceding issues.

Rarity.—Both rare.

ELIZABETH.

1558 to 1603.

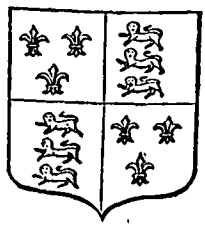


Fig. 36.

Arms.—Quarterly; 1st and 4th, *Azure*, three fleurs-de-lis *or*: for France; 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, three lions passant-guardant in pale, *or*: for England.

Issues.—The coins of this reign are divided into "hammered" monies, struck by the old process; and "milled" money, coined with the new invention of the mill and screw. The hammered coins are distinguished by having an inner circle on both sides, while the milled ones are without any.

HAMMERED MONEY.

Denominations.—Shilling. Sixpence. Groat, or Four-pence. Three-pence. Half-groat, or Twopence. Three-half-pence. Penny. Three-farthings. Half-penny.

Shilling. *Obv.*, bust of the queen crowned to the left, with the hair long and a ruff round her neck. All within an inner circle. ELIZAB. (or ELIZABETH.) D. G. AN. (or ANG.) FR. ET. HIB. REGI. (or REGINA.) *Rev.*, a plain (garnished on one piece) shield of arms (as Fig. 36),

surmounted by a cross fleurée. Inner circle and POSVI DEV. ADIVTOREM MEV.

Sixpence. *Obv.*, bust and inner circle as before, but a rose behind the queen's head. ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG. FR. ET HIB. REGINA, variously abbreviated. *Rev.*, a plain shield of arms as before, surmounted by the cross fleurée. Inner circle; same legend POSVI, etc. The date appears on these sixpences, and is placed just above the shield on the reverse.

Groat. *Obv.*, bust crowned as before, but no rose. Inner circle on most pieces, one is without. ELIZABETH. D. G. AN. (or ANG.) FR. (or FRA.) Z. HI. (or HIB.) REGI. (or REGINA.) *Rev.*, arms and cross as before; inner circle, and the same legend POSVI, etc.

Threepence. *Obv.*, bust as before, but a rose behind it. Inner circle. ELIZABETH. D. G. AN. (or ANG.) FR. (or FRA.) HI. (or HIB.) REGINA. *Rev.*, arms and cross as on the shilling, but the date over the shield. Inner circle. POSVI, etc.

Half-groat. Two varieties. No. 1.—*Obv.*, bust crowned within an inner circle; no rose. ELIZABETH. D. G. AN. FR. ET HI. REGINA. *Rev.*, arms and cross; inner circle, and POSVI DEV. ADIVTOREM MEV. No. 2.—*Obv.*, crowned bust with two dots behind it. Inner circle. E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. *Rev.*, arms and cross; inner circle. CIVITAS LONDON. No date on either type.

Three-halfpence. *Obv.*, bust crowned as on all the preceding, but with a rose behind it; inner circle. E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. *Rev.*, arms surmounted by the cross fleurée. Inner circle, and date above the shield. CIVITAS LONDON.

Penny. *Obv.*, crowned bust, but no rose. Inner circle. E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. One has the date 1558 after the word SPINA. *Rev.*, arms and cross; inner circle, but no date. CIVITAS LONDON.

Three-farthings. *Obv.*, crowned bust with a rose behind; and inner circle. E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. *Rev.*, arms and cross; date above the shield, and inner circle. CIVITAS LONDON.

Half-penny. *Obv.*, a large portcullis only, with the *m. m.* over it. *Rev.*, a cross moline with three pellets in each angle. No legend on either side.

Weight of the Shilling, 96 grs.
" " Six-pence, 48 grs.
" " Groat, 32 grs.
" " Three-pence, 24 grs.
" " Half-groat, 16 grs.
" " Three-halfpence, 12 grs.
" " Pennny, 8 grs.
" " Three-farthings, 6 grs.
" " Half-penny, 4 grs.

In her 43rd year, 1601, the weights were slightly reduced, as follows:—

Weight of the Shilling, 92¾ grs.
" " Sixpence, 46¼ grs.
" " Groat, 31 grs.
" " Three-pence, 22¼ grs.
" " Two-pence, 15½ grs.
" " Penny, 7½ grs.
" " Half-penny, 3¾ grs.

The other denominations, viz:—the three-halfpence and three-farthings, were not issued in the latter years of her reign.

Fineness.—"The coinage of her first three years, which consisted of shillings, groats, half-groats, and pennies, and were marked with the martlet, cross, crosslet, or lis, contained 11 oz. silver to 1 oz. alloy; but in her second year she restored the standard to its original fineness of 11 oz.

2 dwt. silver to 18 dwt. alloy, and in that state it has continued down to the present time."

Rarity.—The shillings, six-pences, three-pences, half-groats, and pennies are common, the others are rare, more especially the three-farthings.

MILLED MONEY.

Denominations.—Crown. Half-crown. Shilling. Six-pence. Groat. Three-pence. Half-groat. Three-farthings.

Crown. *Obv.*, bust of the queen to the left crowned, with the sceptre in her right hand and the orb in her left. ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG. FRA. ET HIBER. REGINA. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 36) in a garnished shield over a cross fleurée. POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEVM.

Half-crown. Exactly similar to the crown. These crowns and half-crowns were only issued in the years 1601 and 1602, and have an inner circle on both sides.

Shilling. *Obv.*, crowned bust of the queen to the left, without the sceptre and orb. ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG. FRA. (or FRAN.) Z. (or ET) HIB. REGINA. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 36) in a plain shield, surmounted by a cross fleurée. POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEVM. These shillings differ from the hammered ones in being without an inner circle and of more neat workmanship. Some milled shillings are also broader than others.

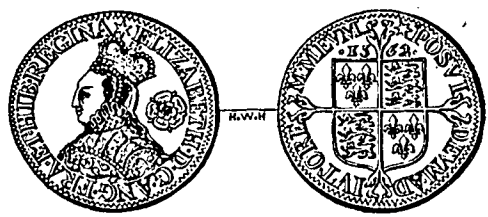


FIG. 37.—MILLED SIXPENCE OF ELIZABETH.

Six-pence. The most common kind differs from the

shilling only in having the date over the shield on the reverse, and a rose behind the head on the obverse. Others have—besides these variations—a very broad plain cross, or a cross with the ends patée, instead of the cross fleurée on the reverse. The size of the bust and the ornamentations of the dress also differ a good deal. Some pieces are larger in size than the others.

Groat. Exactly like the six-pence fig. 37, but without the rose and date.

Three-pence. Like the sixpences in every respect except size, and with the same variations.

Half-groat. Exactly similar to the groat.

Three-farthings. *Obv.*, crowned bust with a rose behind it. E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. *Rev.*, plain shield of arms (as Fig. 36) surmounted by a cross patée. The date 1563 just above the shield. CIVITAS LONDON.

Weight and *Fineness* as that of the Hammered money.

Rarity.—The crowns and half-crowns are rare. At the Rev. Henry Christmas's sale, February 1864, a fine crown, *m. m.* 2, sold for £4. 6s. Mr. Duncombe's crown, June 1869, extremely fine, *m. m.* 1, brought £2. 18s. The Rev. Henry Christmas's half-crown, *m. m.* 1, fine, sold for £3. 1s., but Mr. Duncombe's, also very fine and *m. m.* 1, only fetched £1. 11s. General Drummond's, July 1864, with *m. m.* 2, very fine, realized £9. The milled shillings are rare, but worth only about 5s. The sixpences are the commonest of all, but the remaining denominations are rare, and the three-farthings is extremely so.

JAMES I.

1603 to 1625.

FIG. 38.

Arms.—Four grand quarters. First and fourth, quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Azure*, three fleurs-de-lis, *or*: for France; 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, three lions passant guardant, *or*: for England. Second grand quarter, *Or*, a lion rampant, *gules*, within a double tressure of the same, fleurée and counter fleurée: for Scotland. Third, *Azure*, a harp *or*, stringed *argent*: for Ireland.

Issues.—Two. The first has the words ANG. SCO. in the titles, but in the second year of his reign James I. assumed the title of King of Great Britain, and MAG. BRIT. was placed on the coins.

FIRST ISSUE.—1ST YEAR, 1603.

Denominations.—Crown. Half-crown. Shilling. Sixpence. Half-groat. Penny. Half-penny.

Crown. *Obv.*, the king on horseback to the right, crowned and holding a sword. IACOBVS D. G. ANG.

SCO. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 38) in a large garnished shield. No cross of any kind. EXVRGAT. DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI.

Half-crown. Exactly similar to the crown.

Shilling. *Obv.*, profile of the king to the right crowned, with the numerals XII., for 12 pence the value, behind it. IACOBVS D. G. ANG. SCO. FRA. ET HIB. REX. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 38) in a plain shield. EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI.

Sixpence. *Obv.*, exactly similar to the shilling, but VI., for 6 pence the value, behind the bust. *Rev.*, also exactly like the shilling, but the date, 1603 or 1604, above the shield.

Half-groat. *Obv.*, bust as on the shilling, but II., for 2 pence the value, behind it. I. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. *Rev.*, plain shield of arms as before, with the mint mark over it. No legend.

Penny. *Obv.*, exactly like the half-groat, but I. behind the head for 1 penny, the value. *Rev.*, exactly similar to the half-groat.

Half-penny. *Obv.*, a portcullis with the mint mark above it. *Rev.*, a cross moline with the three pellets in each angle. No legend on either side. These pieces are exactly like the half-pennies of Elizabeth, and can only be distinguished from them by the mint marks; those of James have a thistle *m. m.* or a fleur-de-lis.

Weight of the Crown, 464½ grs.
" " Half-crown, 232¼ grs.
" " Shilling, 92¾ grs.
" " Sixpence, 46¼ grs.
" " Half-groat, 15½ grs.
" " Penny, 7½ grs.
" " Half-penny, 3¾ grs.

Fineness.—11 oz. 2 dwts. of silver to 18 dwts. alloy, or $11\frac{1}{10}$ parts fine silver to $\frac{9}{10}$ part alloy, the old standard.

Rarity.—The crown is rare, and worth about 30s. The half-crown is extremely rare. General Drummond's specimen sold for £4. 4s., July 1864. Mr. Forster's, extremely fine, and considered to be the finest extant, sold for £50, May 1868. The shilling, etc., are also rare.

SECOND ISSUE.—2ND YEAR, 1604.

Denominations.—Crown. Half-crown. Shilling, Sixpence. Half-groat. Penny. Half-penny.

Crown. *Obv.*, king on horseback as on the 1st issue crown, only one variety has a thistle crowned on the housings of the horse, whereas all of the former issue and most pieces of this issue have a rose crowned. IACOBVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. & (or ET) HI. (or HIB.) REX. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 38) in a large garnished shield. Some pieces have a plume—or Prince of Wales's feathers—over the shield, to indicate that they were struck from silver taken from the Welsh mines. QVÆ DEVS CONIVNXIT NEMO SEPARET.

Half-crown. Exactly similar to the crown, but with the titles rather more abbreviated; also with and without the plume on the reverse.

Shilling. *Obv.*, profile to the right crowned, with the numerals XII. behind it. Some slight differences in the busts of earlier and later coinages. IACOBVS D. G. MAG. BRI. (or BRIT.) FRA. HI. (or HIB.) REX. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 38) in a large plain shield; some have the plume over it. QVÆ DEVS CONIVNXIT NEMO SEPARET.

Sixpence. *Obv.*, exactly similar to the shilling, but VI. behind the head. *Rev.*, plain shield with the date above it. No plumes on any, and the motto as on the shilling.

Half-groat. *Obv.*, a rose crowned. I. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. *Rev.*, a thistle crowned. TVEATVR

VNITA DEVS. One differs in omitting the king's titles, and having the motto TVEATVR, etc., on both sides.

FIG. 39.—PENNY OF JAMES I., 2ND ISSUE.

Penny. Exactly like the first described half-groats, but without the crown on each side over the rose and thistle.

Half-penny. *Obv.*, a rose. *Rev.*, a thistle. No legend on either side.

Weight of the Crown, 464½ grs.
„ „ Half-crown, 232¼ grs.
„ „ Shilling, 92¾ grs.
„ „ Six-pence, 46¼ grs.
„ „ Half-groat, 15½ grs.
„ „ Penny, 7½ grs.
„ „ Half-penny, 3¾ grs.

Fineness.—11 oz. 2 dwts. fine silver to 18 dwts. alloy, or $11\frac{1}{10}$ parts silver to $\frac{9}{10}$ part alloy, the old standard.

Rarity.—Generally common. The crown with *m. m.* tun is very rare; the Rev. Henry Christmas's specimen, in very fine condition, sold for £2. 17s. at his sale, February 1864. Mr. Duncombe's crown of this issue, *m. m.* a lis, very fine, sold for £1. 12s. in June 1869. A shilling of the Rev. Henry Christmas's, *m. m.* a rose, very fine, realized £3. 11s. Mr. Duncombe's shilling, *m. m.* a tun, very rare, brought £1. 14s. in June, 1869. The other pieces are common.

CHARLES I.

1625 to 1649.

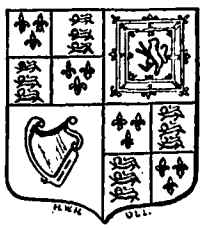


FIG. 40.

Arms.—Four grand quarters. First and fourth, quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Azure*, three fleurs-de-lis, *or*; for France; 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, three lions passant guardant in pale, *or*: for England. Second grand quarter, *Or*, a lion rampant, *gules*, within a double tressure of the same, fleurée and counter fleurée: for Scotland. Third, *Azure*, a harp *or*, stringed *argent*: for Ireland.

Denominations.—Twenty-shilling or Pound piece. Half-pound, or ten-shilling piece. Crown. Half-crown. Shilling. Sixpence. Groat. Three-pence. Half-groat. Penny. Half-penny.

Pound pieces. *Obv.*, the king crowned on horseback to the left, holding a sword in his right hand. A plume in the field to the right. No ground or anything under the horse on some; swords, spears, armour, etc., on others, a cannon among them on one coin. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. (or MAG. BRITAN. or MAGNI BRIT. or MAGNI. BRITANI.) FRA. or FRAN. ET HIB. or HIBER. REX. *Rev.*, the declaration RELIG. PROT. LEG. ANG. LIBER.

PAR. in two straight lines across the field. The date 1642 below, or on some 1644 OX. The numerals XX., for 20s. the value, above with one or three plumes or Prince of Wales's feathers. On one pound piece the declaration is in *three* lines on a scroll or mantle, in the centre of the coin. Legend round the piece : EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI.

Half-pounds. *Obv.*, exactly like the pounds but no cannon on any, and one variety is without the plume behind the king. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. or MAGN. BRIT. FRA. or FRAN. ET HI., HIB., or HIBER. REX. *Rev.*, similar to the pound pieces; declaration in two straight lines. Date 1642 or 1643. The numeral X., for 10s., instead of XX. above the declaration. Circumscription : EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI. These pounds and half-pounds were struck at Oxford, and this is the only reign in which pieces of those denominations were ever struck. For explanation of the declaration and motto, see *ante*, pp. 13 and 14.

Crowns. *Tower Mint.**—*Obv.*, the king crowned on horseback to the left, holding in his right hand a sword, which is either upright, raised, or resting on his shoulder. The field quite plain on all, but a plume over the horse's head and tail on some pieces. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRI. or BRIT. FR. or FRA. ET HI. or HIB. REX. *Rev.*, a square or oval shield garnished bearing the arms (as Fig. 40). The four ends of a cross sometimes appear at the sides of the shield, others have C. R. or a plume over it, or a plume between the letters C. R. Legend : CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. *Briot's mint.*†—*Obv.*, the king crowned on horseback to the left, holding a sword upright in his right hand. Ground under the horse.

* At the Tower of London.

† Coins engraved by Nicholas Briot. See p. 64 Gold coins.

CAROLVS D. G. MAGN. BRITAN. FRAN. ET HIBER. REX. Mint mark, B. and a small flower. *Rev.*, an oval garnished shield of arms (as Fig. 40), crowned, between the letters C. R. also crowned. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO *m. m.* small B. *Exeter mint.—Obv.*, the king on horseback as before, in profile on some, but nearly full-faced on others. The field quite plain; no ground under the horse. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRI. or BRIT. FRA. ET HI. REX. *Rev.*, a large oval garnished shield of arms (as Fig. 40). CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. Often with the date 1644 or 1645 at the end of the legend. One piece has Ex. at the commencement of it. These crowns have for *m. m.* a rose of peculiar form or a castle. *Oxford mint.—Obv.*, king on horseback as before, a plume behind him, and ground under the horse. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HI. or HIBER REX. *Rev.*, the declaration RELIG. PROT. LEG. ANG. LIBER. PAR. in two straight lines across the field; above it three plumes and the numerals V., for 5s. the value. The date 1642 or 1643 below the declaration. Motto round the piece: EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI. For explanation of the declaration and motto, see *ante*, pp. 13 and 14. However, the piece that is called *par excellence* the Oxford crown, was executed by Rawlins with great spirit and minuteness. It bears *Obv.*, the king on horseback crowned to the left holding a sword in his right hand. Between the horse's legs is a view of the town of Oxford, with the name OXON and R for Rawlins above it; mint mark, a kind of quatrefoil. CAROLVS D. G. MAG BRIT. FRAN. ET HIBER. REX. *Rev.*, the declaration RELIG. etc., as before in two lines between two scrolls of branches ornamented with flowers. Three plumes and V. above, and 1644 OXON below. The motto EXVRGAT, etc., as on the other crowns, but with a sprig of flowers between each word.

Half-crowns. *Tower Mint.*—Exactly similar to the Tower crowns, except that one specimen has ground beneath the horse on the obverse, and that no half-crowns exist with the plume between C. R. over the shield, which some crowns have. The obverse legend is generally more abbreviated. Some pieces have "(P)" being coined by the parliament previous to the king's death. *Briot's Mint.*—Exactly like Briot's crown on most, but one has the top of the shield square, and it is without the letters C. R. or the crown above. Mint marks sometimes B. and anchor, or anchor only. *Exeter mint.—Obv.*, similar to the Exeter crown, but some specimens have the king on horseback with a truncheon instead of a sword in his right hand, and the horse treading upon a heap of arms—swords, spears, etc. Mint marks: generally the rose, on one a castle. CAROLVS D. G. MA. or MAG. BR. or BRI. FR. ET HI. or HIB. REX. *Rev.*, on most pieces an oval shield of arms (as Fig. 40) garnished, sometimes between the letters C. R. and sometimes with those letters above it. Motto: CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. Several half-crowns of this mint have the "declaration" reverse as on the Oxford crowns, *i. e.*, the declaration RELIG., etc, in two straight lines across the field; three plumes above, 1644, and EX. below. Circumscription: EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI. Mint marks: the letters EX., a rose, or castle. The date 1644 or 1645 is often at the end of the legend on one side. One piece has 1642 below the shield on the obverse. *Oxford Mint.—Obv.*, some are exactly like the crowns, but others have sometimes no ground under the horse, and sometimes no plume behind the king. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX, more or less abbreviated. *Rev.*, declaration as on the crowns; three plumes above, and the date 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, or 1646, below, with or without OX. The circumscription EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI; one reads INIMI.

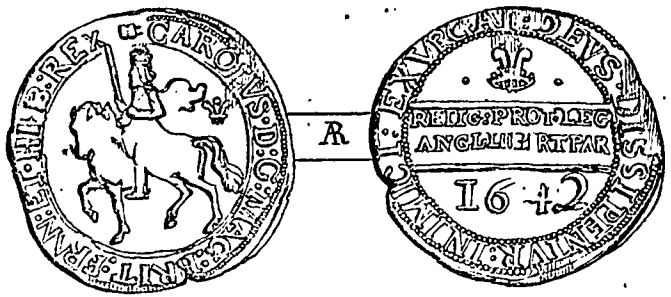


FIG. 41.—ABERYSTWITH HALF-CROWN.

Aberystwith mint.—Obv., the king on horseback crowned to the left with a sword in his right hand; a plume in the field behind him. Sometimes with and sometimes without ground under the horse. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HI. REX. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 40) in an oval garnished shield, with a large plume above it. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. Mint marks: an open book or a crown. The engraving above is taken from the *Numismatic Chronicle*, N. S. vol. vi., and represents an unpublished half-crown of this mint in the possession of J. F. Neck, Esq. It differs from all the other half crowns of Charles I., in having but one plume on the reverse, as Mr. Neck remarks. The other peculiarities may be seen by the cut. *Bristol mint.—Obv.*, king on horseback to the left as usual, with the sword in his hand. A plume behind the king, but no ground under the horse. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BR. or BRIT. FR. ET HI. or HIBER. REX. The letters BR. in monogram under the horse on some, and the obverse mint mark a plume or some object like a pear between four pellets. *Rev.*, the declaration RELIG. etc., in two straight lines across the field. Three plumes above, and the date 1643, 1644, or 1645 below, sometimes with the monogram BR. The mint mark on this side is generally the BR. monogram, but sometimes there is none. Circumscription:

EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI, commencing at the top of the coin. One reads XVRGAT, omitting the E. *Chester mint.—Obv.*, king on horseback as usual. A plume behind him and CHST. under the horse's feet on one piece. Another is similar but with no appearance of the plume or CHST. Another has H. only under the horse's feet, the other letters are obliterated by wear. Mint mark on the first coin, three gerbs or wheat-sheaves, the arms of Chester. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REX. *Rev.*, No. 1 has the arms (as Fig. 40) in an oval garnished shield. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. Mint mark: three gerbs. No. 2 has the declaration in two lines across the field; three plumes above, and 1644 below. *m. m.* plume. Legend commencing at the side: EXVRGAT, etc. No. 3 has the arms in a plain oval shield without garnishing. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO, 1644. No. *m. m. Worcester mint.—Obv.*, king crowned on horseback to the left, with a sword in his right hand. The field quite plain. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRI. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. *m. m.* a pear. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 40) in an oval (nearly round) garnished shield. The letters H. C. in the garniture at the bottom of the shield. Their meaning is not known, but Hawkins says that they are probably the initials of some loyal resident in the place. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. *m. m.* three pears, the arms of Worcester. *Weymouth mint.*—Some half-crowns with W. under the horse are considered to have been struck at this place. *York mint.—Obv.*, the king crowned on horseback to the left, with a sword in his right hand. Sometimes with and sometimes without ground under the horse. EBOR. (for Eboraci, York) under its feet on some pieces. Mint mark on all: a lion passant guardant (as one of those in the English arms). CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRI. or BRIT. FR. or FRAN. ET HI. or HIB. REX. *Rev.*, the arms (as Fig. 40) in a square or oval shield, with or without

garniture. Sometimes crowned, sometimes not, also between the letters C. R. crowned or uncrowned, on some, but on others without any initials. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. *m. m.* the lion. *Unknown mints.*—There are a great number of half-crowns struck by Charles I., during his troubles which cannot be assigned to any particular locality. Many of them are very rude, evidently struck by inexperienced workmen, one is called the "blacksmith's half-crown" on this account. The following describes their general types:—*Obv.*, the king crowned on horseback to the left, with a sword in his right hand. Sometimes there is ground under the horse, sometimes not. One has SA. under it. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRI. FR. ET HI. REX, variously abbreviated. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig 40) in an oval or square shield, with or without garniture. Sometimes crowned, sometimes not. C. R. at the sides on some pieces. One piece has the arms in an oval shield crowned and surrounded by the Garter, on which is the inscription HONI SOIT QVI MAL Y PENSE. The lion and unicorn at the sides as supporters. Date 1644 below. Other specimens have the declaration type and motto as on the Oxford pieces. Various mint marks on each side. The coins with the arms have the motto CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO, but the declaration pieces have EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI.

Shillings. *Tower Mint.*—*Obv.*, bust of the king crowned to the left, with the numerals XII., for 12 pence the value, behind it. The head varies a good deal in size, etc.; it is sometimes with long, sometimes with short hair, with or without the ruff round the neck. CAROLVS D. G. MA. or MAG. BR., BRI., or BRIT. FR. or FRA. ET HI. or HIB. REX. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 40) in a square or oval shield, plain or garnished, and sometimes over a cross fleurée. The letters C. R. (for Carolus Rex) are sometimes above, and sometimes at the sides of the shield, but generally are

totally absent. A plume is also often above the shield. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. *Briot's mint.—Obv.*, bust crowned, with long hair, to the left; XII. behind the head. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. or MAGN. BRIT. or BRITANN. FR. or FRAN. ET HIB. REX. *Rev.*, square plain shield bearing the arms (as Fig. 40), and placed over a cross fleurée. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. Mint marks, anchor, small flower, and small letter B. *Aberystwith mint.—Obv.*, bust to the left crowned, with a plume in front of, and XII. behind the head. CAROLVS D. G. MA. or MAG. BR. FR. ET HI. REX. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 40) in an oval garnished shield with a plume above it. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. Mint mark, an open book. Generally there is an inner circle on each side, sometimes the obverse is without it, and sometimes it is wanting on both sides. *Bristol mint.—Obv.*, bust crowned to the left, with XII. behind it. Sometimes there is a plume before the face, but generally there is none. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HI. REX. *Rev.*, the declaration REL, or RELIG. PRO. or PROT. LEG. ANG. LIB. PAR., in three straight lines across the field. Three plumes above, and the date 1643, 1644, or 1645 below. The letters BR. in monogram are sometimes under the date, but often at the commencement of the legend, which is EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI. The mint marks are a plume, or BR. in monogram. *Exeter mint.—Obv.*, bust crowned to the left, with XII. behind it. No plume before the face. CAROLVS D. G. MA. BR. FR. ET HI. REX. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 40) in an oval garnished shield. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. The date 1644 or 1645 after the last word, REGNO. Some pieces of this mint have the following reverse:—the declaration RELIG. PRO. LEG. ANG. LIB. PAR. in three straight lines across the field; three plumes above, and the date 1645 below. Legend commencing at the side EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR

INIMICI. The mint mark on all these coins is a rose of a peculiar form. *Oxford mint.—Obv.*, bust to the left or right crowned; XII. (on one IIX.) behind it. No plume before the face. The inner circle is wanting on one piece. Only two of these coins have the bust to the right, and are the only ones of the reign which have the head turned in this direction. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HI. or HIB. REX. *Rev.*, the declaration RELIG. PRO. LEG. ANG. LIBER. PAR. in three lines across the field. Three plumes above. One piece has the declaration in a compartment with a single large plume over it. The date 1642, 1643, or 1644 below all; some of those with 1644 have OX. under the figures. EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI. Mint marks, generally plume or lozenges. *York mint.—Obv.*, bust crowned to the left, with XII. behind it. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRI. or BRIT. FR., FRA., or FRAN. ET HI. or HIB. REX. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 40) in a square plain or oval garnished shield. The latter is sometimes crowned, and the former is always over a cross fleurée. The letters EBOR. (for Eboraci, York) are either over or under the shield. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. Mint mark, a lion. *Uncertain mints.*—There are a great number of shillings of various types, which cannot be appropriated to particular mints, some being of very rude execution. Some have the declaration type, others have the arms, some have square shields, others have oval, and nearly all have an immense number of little peculiarities.

Sixpences. *Tower mint.—Obv.*, exactly similar to the Tower shillings, with the same variations in the bust, except that the numerals VI., for 6 pence the value, are always behind the head. Same legend as on the shillings. *Rev.*, also like the shilling, but with the date over the shield on some pieces. Same motto. *Briot's mint.*—Exactly like Briot's shilling, but with VI. instead of XII. behind the

bust on the obverse. Mint marks, anchor, flower, and small B. *Aberystwith mint.*—Exactly similar to the shilling of the same mint, plume before, and VI. behind the head. Same variations and mint mark. *Bristol mint.—Obv.*, similar to the Bristol shillings, but VI. behind the head. *Rev.*, the declaration type and motto as on the shilling, date 1644. One piece, however, has the declaration in three lines in the centre of the field, three plumes above, and 1643 below, but the motto is CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO, instead of EXVRGAT, etc., which is on all the others. Mint mark, the letters BR. in monogram. *Exeter mint.—Obv.*, exactly like the Exeter shilling, but VI. behind the bust. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 40) in an oval garnished shield. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO; date 1644 after REGNO. Mint mark, the rose of peculiar form. *Oxford mint.—Obv.*, bust crowned to the left, a plume before, and VI. behind it. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FR. ET HI. REX. *Rev.*, the declaration RELIG. PRO. or PROT. LEG. ANG. LIBER PAR. in three straight lines across the field; three plumes above, and the date 1642, 1643, or 1645 below. One has 1644, with OX. under the figures. Legend EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI. *York mint.—Obv.*, bust to left crowned, with VI. behind it. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 40) in an oval garnished shield crowned, sometimes between the letters C. R. (for Carolus Rex). CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. Mint mark, a lion. *Uncertain mints.*—There are various uncertain pieces which cannot be assigned to particular mints. They have the arms, or declaration type, and one even has the reverse struck from the die of the gold crown, with CVLTORES SVI DEVS PROTEGIT.

Groats. *Aberystwith mint.—Obv.*, bust to the left, crowned, with a plume before, and the numerals IIII., for 4 pence the value, behind the head. CAROLVS D. G. M.

BR. F. ET HI. REX. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 40) in an oval garnished shield, with a plume above it. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. An inner circle on both sides. Mint mark, an open book or a crown. *Bristol mint.—Obv.*, bust crowned to left, IIII. behind it. Sometimes with, and sometimes without, a plume before the face. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. B. or BR. F. or FR. ET HI. or HIB. REX. *Rev.*, the declaration in three lines across the field; three plumes above, and the date 1644 below. BR. in monogram sometimes under the date. Legend, commencing at the top, EXVRGAT, etc. Mint mark, BR. in monogram. *Exeter mint.—Obv.*, bust crowned to left, and IIII. behind it. No plume. CAROLVS D. G. M. B. F. ET H. REX. The date 1644 before the word CAROLVS. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 40) in an oval garnished shield. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. Mint mark on each side, the rose. *Oxford mint.—Obv.*, bust to the left crowned; IIII. behind the head. Sometimes with, and sometimes without a plume before the face. The legend is as follows, commencing either at the top or at the bottom of the coin: CAROLVS D. G. M. or MA. B. or BR. F. or FR. ET H. or HI. REX. *Rev.*, the declaration RELIG. PRO. LEG. ANG. LIBER. PA. or PAR. in three straight lines across the field. Sometimes it is within a compartment. Three plumes above, or on others one plume, or a plume between two fleurs-de-lis. The date 1644, 1645, or 1646 below, sometimes with OX. Round the coin is the following motto, beginning at the side or top: EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI. *Uncertain mints.*—There are a good many uncertain and unappropiated groats of ordinary types.

Three-pences. *Aberystwith mint.*—Exactly similar to the groat of this mint, but with III. for 3 pence the value, instead of IIII., behind the bust on the obverse. *Exeter mint.—Obv.*, crowned bust to the left, with III. behind it. No plume. CAROLVS D. G. MA. BR. F. E. H. RE. *Rev.*,

arms (as Fig. 40) in a plain square-topped shield over a cross fleurée. The date 1644 above the shield. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. Mint mark on both sides, the rose. *Oxford mint.—Obv.*, bust crowned to the left, III. behind it. Sometimes with, and sometimes without a plume before the face. Legend commencing at the top, CAROLVS, etc. *Rev.*, the declaration; plume and two fleurs-de-lis above, date 1644 or 1646 below. The usual motto, EXVRGAT, etc., commencing either at the top or at the side of the coin. *York mint.—Obv.*, crowned bust to the left, with III. behind it. CAROLVS D. G. MA. BR. FR. ET HI. REX. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 40) in a plain square-topped shield over a cross fleurée. The letters EBOR. (for Eboraci, York) above the shield. CHRISTO AVSPICE (or AVSPCE) REGNO (or REGN). Mint mark on both sides, a lion. *Uncertain mints.*—There are also many uncertain threepences, some of very rude execution. They have the arms or the declaration type, several varieties of busts, and many other little peculiarities.

Half-groats. *Tower mint.*—Mr. Hawkins (*Silver Coins of England*, p. 194) describes two coinages of these coins, the first having *Obv.*, a rose crowned. C. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. *Rev.*, a thistle crowned. TVEATVR VNITA DEVS. Mint mark on both sides, a thistle. This piece was always believed to be merely a Scottish coin until Mr. Hawkins assigned it to England. The reasons for each opinion are too many for insertion here, but are ably discussed at length by the Rev. J. H. Pollexfen in vol viii. N. S. of the *Numismatic Chronicle*. The second coinage has *Obv.*, a rose crowned. C. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. *Rev.*, also a rose crowned. IVS. THRONVM FIRMAT (or FERMAT.) There is generally an inner circle on both sides, though sometimes there is none at all. The later coinages have *Obv.*, bust of the king crowned to the left, with II., for 2 pence the value, behind. CARO. or

CAROLVS D. G. M. or MA. B. or BR. F. ET H. or HI. REX. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 40) in an oval garnished shield. IVSTITIA THRONVM FIRMAT. Some of these coins have inner circles, others have none. *Briot's mint.—Obv.*, crowned bust to the left, a small B. below it, and II. behind. CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FR. ET HIB. R. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 40) in a plain square-topped shield over a cross fleurée. IVSTITIA THRONVM FIRMAT. Mint mark on the obverse, a lozenge. *Aberystwith mint.—Obv.*, bust crowned to the left, with II. behind it. No plume. CAROLVS D. G. M. or MA. B. or BR. F. or FR. ET H. or HI. REX. *Rev.*, a large plume or Prince of Wales' feathers. One has the date 1646 at the sides of the plume; and an extremely rare variety has the words ICH DIEN in sunken or incuse letters on a riband across the ends of the plume. IVSTITIA THRONVM FIRMAT. Inner circles on some, but not on others. *Exeter mint.—Obv.*, crowned bust to the left with II. behind it. CAROLVS D. G. M. B. F. ET HI. REX. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 40) in an oval garnished shield. Another coinage has a large rose in place of the arms. THRO. IVSTI. FIRMAT. 1644, on the first coinage. THRONVM FIRMAT. 1644, on the latter one with the rose. Mint mark on both sides, the rose. *Oxford mint.—Obv.*, crowned bust to the left, with II. behind. Sometimes with, and sometimes without, a plume before the face. CAROLVS D. G. M. B. FR. ET. H. REX. *Rev.*, the declaration in the centre; a plume between two lis above, and 1644 OX. or 1644 only, below. Motto EXVRGAT, etc., commencing either at the top or at the side of the coin. *Bristol mint.—Obv.*, bust as usual, but with II. behind it. CAROLVS, etc. *Rev.*, the declaration RE. PR. LE. AN. LI. PA. in three straight lines across the centre. BR. in monogram below. Legend commencing at the top, EXVRG. DEVS DISSIP. INIMICI. *Uncertain mints.*—Several unappropiated twopences, some of the most barbarous workmanship, and called the blacksmith's.

Pennies. *Tower mint.*—Two varieties. No. 1. *Obv.*, a large double rose. C. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. *Rev.*, a similar rose. IVS. THRONVM FIRMAT. This coin occurs with and without inner circles on both sides. No. 2. *Obv.*, bust crowned to the left, with I., for 1 penny the value, behind it. CAROLVS D. G. M. or MA. B. or BR. F. or FR. ET H. or HI. REX. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 40) in an oval garnished shield, sometimes between the letters C. R. Legend: IVSTITIA THRONVM FIRMAT. With or without inner circles. *Briot's mint.*—*Obv.*, bust crowned to the left. A small B. under the head, and the numeral I. behind it. CAR. D. G. MAG. BRI. FR. ET H. R. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 40) in a plain shield over a cross fleurée. IVSTITIA THRONVM FIRMAT. The legend sometimes commences with FIRMAT. *Aberystwith mint.*—*Obv.*, bust crowned to left with I. behind it. CARO. or CAROL. D. G. M. B. or BR. F. ET H. REX. *Rev.*, a large plume or Prince of Wales' feathers. IVSTITIA THRO., THRON., or THRONVM FIRMAT. *Exeter mint.*—*Obv.*, bust as usual with I. behind it. CAROLVS D. G. etc. *Rev.*, a large rose. THRO. IVS. FIRMAT. 1644. *Oxford mint.*—*Obv.*, crowned bust to the left, with I. behind it. CAROL. or CAROLVS D. G. M. B. F. ET H. REX. *Rev.*, the declaration RELIG. PRO. LEG. ANG. LIBER. PAR. in three straight lines across the field. Three fleurs-de-lis above, and 1644 below. The legend as follows, commencing at the side, EXVRGAT DEVS DISSIPENTVR INIMICI. This coin is extremely rare; one sold for £22. 10s. at a sale in Aug. 1861.

Half-pennies. *Tower mint.*—A rose on each side, no legend or mint mark. *Aberystwith mint.*—*Obv.*, a rose. *Rev.*, a plume.

Weight of the 20s. piece, 1858 grs.
" " 10s. piece, 929 grs.
" " Crown, 464½ grs.

Weight of the Half-crown, 232¼ grs.
„ „ Shilling, 92¾ grs.
„ „ Sixpence, 46¼ grs.
„ „ Groat, 31 grs.
„ „ Threepence, 22¼ grs.
„ „ Half-groat, 15½ grs.
„ „ Penny, 7½ grs.
„ „ Half-penny, 3¾ grs.

Fineness.—The old standard, as that of James I.

Rarity.—The coins of the Tower mint and some others are mostly common. The 20s. and 10s. pieces, and coins of Oxford, Aberystwith, Briot's mint, Exeter, York, etc., are rare. One of the best known specimens of the celebrated Oxford Crown, by Rawlins, (described on p. 80), sold for £126 at Captain Murchison's sale June 1864. At the same sale an Oxford pound or 20s. piece, with 1644 OX., very fine, realized £14. An Oxford half-pound with OXON. and city under the horse, sold for £10 at Sir W. Baynes's sale in August 1867. At the same sale a Worcester half-crown and a Chester half-crown brought respectively £3 16s. and £3 7s. An Exeter half-crown sold for £7 at General Drummond's sale, July 1864. Some pieces of the Tower mint are rare, as a Tower crown, *m. m.* harp, sold for £5 in 1862. An extremely fine Tower half-crown and a sixpence, both with *m. m.* harp, sold for £5 7s. 6d. and £2 4s. respectively at the Rev. Henry Christmas's sale, Feb. 1864.

SIEGE PIECES OF CHARLES I.

Obsidional or Siege pieces of this monarch were struck during the civil war, either by him or his adherents. They were generally formed from plate melted down, cut into various shapes, and then stamped or engraved with different devices. Their name is derived from the circum-

stance that the greater part of them were coined within a town or castle during its siege, when money was required with which to pay the soldiers. Many were issued in Ireland, but we confine our descriptions to those relating to this country.

Beeston Castle.

Two-shilling piece. A piece of plate nearly square, with the representation of a castle gateway stamped upon it twice. Below, $\frac{s}{ii}$. Weight 208 grs. (*Ruding*, pl. xxix, 5).

Fourteenpence. An oblong piece with a single and slightly different gateway. Below it, $\frac{s}{i}\,\frac{d}{ii}$. Weight, 99 grs. (pl. xxix, 6).

Thirteenpence. An oblong piece, nearly square, stamped with the same. Below it, $\frac{sd}{i\,i}$. Weight, 49 grs. (pl. xxix, 2).

Shilling. Exactly like the preceding piece, but rather smaller. Below the castle, $\frac{s}{i}$. Weight, 88 grs. (pl. xxix, 1).

Shilling. A piece of plate irregularly shaped, with five sides, and stamped with a nearly similar castle. Below it, $\frac{s}{i}$. Weight, 91 grs. (pl. xxviii, 16).

Elevenpence. A piece nearly square, with four sides, stamped with the same castle. Below it, $\frac{d}{xi}$. Weight, 80 grs. (*Ruding*, pl. xxviii, 15).

We have grouped all these pieces together, as the castle on all of them is nearly exactly the same. It may minutely be described as follows: a gateway flanked on each side by a tower; all within a square pearled border, generally on all four sides, but sometimes on three only. With reference to the name of the place, Ruding has the following:—"This (gateway) is said to resemble Beeston castle, and the gate of Latham-house, which was defended two years by the Countess of Derby, [*Whitlock*, p. 189,] and held out a siege against 2000 men. *Rapin*, vol ii, p. 598; *Harl. MSS.* 2043."

CARLISLE.

The following rude pieces were coined, according to Folkes, by Sir Thomas Glemham, when he defended Carlisle for the king.

Three-shillings. An octagonal piece, nearly round, with *Obv.*, under a large crown, the letters C. R. (for Carolus Rex) between two anemones. Below all, III*s.* *Rev.*, the inscription, OBS : CARL ·1645·. An anemone above and below. The device is surrounded by a circular border of lines and pearls on both sides of the coin.

Three-shillings. No. 2. *Obv.*, exactly like the preceding coin. *Rev.*, the inscription OBS CARL ·1645·. An anemone beneath. This piece has also the border on both sides.

Shilling. *Obv.*, under a large crown ·C:R· ·XII· *Rev.*, the inscription with an anemone above and below it:

OBS:
·CARL·
·1645·

Shilling. No. 2. *Obv.*, as the preceding shilling. *Rev.*, the following inscription with an anemone below it:

OBS CARL
1645·

COLCHESTER.

The following pieces have been attributed to Colchester by Folkes and others.

Shilling. An oblong piece with the representation of a castle with five towers of different heights, in the centre. Inscription "C a r o l j . . F o r t u n a . r e s u r g a m." Weight 121 grs.

Shilling. No. 2. A round piece with the same castle and inscription. Weight, 122 grs.

NEWARK.

The following pieces were struck during the siege of Newark. All are diamond shaped, and have a pearl border along the edges.

Half-crown. *Obv.*, a large crown between the letters C R (for Carolus Rex). The numerals XXX (for 30 pence, the value) below. *Rev.*, the following inscription in three lines:—OBS. NEWARK 1646. Weight, 128 grs.

Shilling. *Obv.*, similar to the half-crown, but XII (for 12 pence) in place of XXX. *Rev.*, OBS. NEWARK 1645 (or 1646), in three lines. Weight 95 grs.

Ninepence. *Obv.*, as the half-crown, but with IX instead of XXX. *Rev.*, exactly like that of the half-crown. Weight, 70 grs. One is counter-marked with the royal shield of of arms (as Fig. 40).

Sixpence. *Obv.*, as the half-crown, but with VI. instead of XXX. *Rev.*, exactly like the half-crown. Weight, 38 grs.

These are the most frequently met with of all the English siege pieces. The half-crown and shilling are common, but the ninepence is rare, and the sixpence very rare.

PONTEFRACT CASTLE.

The two following shillings were struck whilst the castle of Pontefract was defended for King Charles I. in 1648. The weights are very irregular, some weigh 66 grs., 74 grs., and even up to 89 grs.

Shilling. No. 1. A diamond-shaped piece. *Obv.*, the letters C. R. (for Carolus Rex) under a crown. DVM SPIRO: SPERO (Whilst I breathe I hope). *Rev.*, view of the castle. At the left of it, OBS; at the right XII

with P over it and C under (signifying 12 pence, the value, and Pontefract Castle). Below all is the date, 1648. The device on each side is enclosed within a circular pearl border.

Shilling. No. 2. *Obv.*, similar to No. 1. *Rev.*, the castle with a streamer flying from the highest tower; P. C. at the sides of that tower. OBS. at the left; 1648 below; and a hand holding a sword, on the right. The shape of this piece is octagonal, but the devices are within circular borders. Both the coins are rare.

Scarborough.

The following pieces were all most likely coined at Scarborough, because the castle on each nearly exactly resembles that on the half-crown, which is identified with certainty by having the name "Scarborough" upon it.

Crown. A square piece of plate cut from a salver, having the moulding still remaining upon the top. It is stamped in the centre with a castle which consists of five towers; the one to the extreme left being lower than all the others and having a large arched gateway in it. Below the castle, $\frac{s}{v}$, for 5s. the value. (*Ruding*, pl. xxix, 3). Weight, 426 grs.

Half-crown. A thin piece of plate doubled, the corners turned over to hold together. On one side, the castle as above described; with $\frac{s}{II}$ $\frac{D}{VI}$ below. On the other side is the following inscription in three lines: "OBS *Scar-borough*, 1645."

Two-shillings. An irregularly shaped piece of four sides, nearly square. It is stamped with a similar castle, with $\frac{s}{II}$ below it. (*Ruding*, Supp. pl. vi, 7).

Eighteen-pence. An octagonal piece, rather oblong. Stamped with the same castle, partially obliterated. The value $\frac{s}{I}$ VI, below. The D which ought to be over the VI

is perhaps erased by wear. (*Ruding*, Supp. pl. vi, 9). Weight, 143 grs.

Shilling. A square piece, stamped with a similar castle; $\frac{S}{I}$ below it. (*Ruding*, pl. xxix, 9). Weight, 85 grs.

Unknown Pieces.

The following cannot be appropriated to any particular castle.

Crown. A rude piece of plate, nearly square, being part of a salver, the moulding of which remains. It is stamped with a castle (very like that of Scarborough), with $\frac{S}{V}$ below it. (*Ruding*, Supp. Part II., pl. xvi, 22).

Sevenpence. An oblong piece, wanting one of the corners, stamped with a castle (somewhat like Beeston castle). Below it, $\frac{D}{VII}$. Weight, 53 grs. (*Ruding*, pl. xxviii, 14).

Sixpence. No. 1. A piece nearly square, with two corners rounded. Stamped with a castle, of which only a very small portion is visible. Below, $\frac{D}{VI}$. Weight, 49 grs. (*Ruding*, pl. xxviii, 13).

Sixpence. No. 2. A piece of irregular shape, six-sided, and nearly square. Stamped with part of a castle, and $\frac{D}{VI}$ below. (*Ruding*, Supp. Part II., pl. xvi. 23).

Fourpence. A square piece, with one corner wanting Stamped with part of a castle; below, $\frac{D}{IV}$. Weight, 18 grs. (*Ruding*, Supp. pl. vi, 8).

SIEGE PIECES OF CHARLES II.

Pontefract Castle.

After the death of Charles I. this castle was still maintained for about seven weeks, and money was coined by

Colonel John Morris. For gold see p. 65, *Gold Coins*; the silver are two varieties of shillings, as follows:—

Shilling. No. 1. An octagonal piece. *Obv.*, view of the castle with a streamer flying from the highest tower. Above the castle, P. C. (for Pontefract Castle). On the left side, OBS., and a cannon issuing from the right side. CAROLVS: SECVNDVS: 1648. *Rev.*, the letters C. R. (for Carolus Rex) under a crown. DVM: SPIRO: SPERO (Whilst I breathe I hope). The device on each side is enclosed within a circular pearl border.

Shilling. No. 2. *Obv.*, the inscription HANC: DE VS: DEDIT in two lines across the centre of the coin. A crown above, and 1648 below. CAROL. II. D. G. MAG. B. F. ET H. REX. *Rev.*, castle, etc., as on the obverse of No. 1, but a different inscription: POST: MORTEM: PATRIS: PRO: FILIO: (After the death of the father, for the son). This piece is also octagonal, and a little larger than No. 1; but the devices are within circular borders.

We quote the following from Ruding, 3rd edit. ii. 230. "Sir Henry Ellis, in a communication read to the Numismatic Society, 23rd February, 1837, gives an extract from a newspaper of the day, entitled, '*The Kingdom's Faithful and Impartial Scout*,' Feb. 2nd to 9th, 1648, in which the following passage occurs:—'Monday, Feb. 5. The intelligence from Pontefract is this: the besieged have lately made two sallies forth, but repulsed without any great losse to us: in the last they killed but one man of ours, and we took two of their's prisoners, one of which had a small parcell of silver in his pocket, somewhat square; on the one side thereof was stampt a castle, with P.O., for Pontefract, on the other side was the crown with C. R. on each side of it. These pieces they make of plate, which they get out of the country, and pass among them for coyn.' Sir Henry observes that P. O. was misread for

P. C.; the form of the C., from bad striking or battering, being on many of these pieces very much like an O. See *Numismatic Journal*, vol. i. p. 273."

THE COMMONWEALTH.

1649 to 1660.

Denominations.—Crown. Half-crown. Shilling. Sixpence. Half-groat. Penny. Half-penny.

Crown. *Obv.*, a plain shield bearing St. George's cross, surrounded by a palm branch and a laurel branch. THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND. *Rev.*, two shields conjoined; one bearing St. George's cross, the other the Irish harp. The numeral V., for 5s. the value, above. GOD WITH VS, and the date.

Half-crown. Exactly similar to the crown, but II. VI., for 2s. 6d., above the shields on the reverse.

Shilling. Also exactly like the crown, but XII., for 12 pence, over the shields on the reverse. Some pieces have the word COMMONWEALTH spelt with one M.

Sixpence. Exactly similar, but VI. on the reverse.

Half-groat. *Obv.*, a plain shield bearing St. George's cross, surrounded by a palm branch and a laurel branch. *Rev.*, two shields conjoined; one bearing St. George's cross, the other the Irish harp. The numerals II., for 2 pence the value, above. No legends or date on either side.

Penny. Exactly like the half-groat, but I., for one penny, over the shields on the reverse.

Half-penny. *Obv.*, single shield bearing St. George's

cross. *Rev.*, single shield bearing the Irish harp. No legends or numerals.

For illustration of the general type of the above coins, see Fig. 29, on p. 66 of the *Gold Coins.*

Weight of the Crown, 464½ grains.
„ „ Half-crown, 232¼ grs.
„ „ Shilling, 92¾ grs.
„ „ Sixpence, 46¼ grs.
„ „ Half-groat, 15½ grs.
„ „ Penny, 7½ grs.
„ „ Half-penny, 3¾ grs.

Fineness.—The old standard of 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine silver to 18 dwts. alloy, or 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ parts silver to $\frac{9}{10}$ part alloy.

Rarity.—Generally common; but some dates are rare, as 1649, 1658, and 1660.

OLIVER CROMWELL, PROTECTOR.

1653 to 1658.

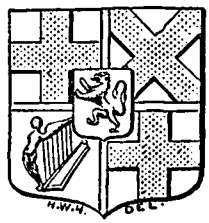


FIG. 42.

Arms.—1st and 4th, St. George's cross. 2nd, the cross of St. Andrew. 3rd, the Irish harp. Over the centre an escutcheon of pretence, bearing the Protector's paternal arms, a lion rampant.

Denominations.—Crown. Half-crown. Shilling. Ninepence. Sixpence.

Crown. There are three varieties of the crown; Simon's, Tanner's, and the Dutch crown. The first was engraved by Thomas Simon, the celebrated artist of this period. *Obv.*, a fine laureated bust of the Protector to the left, with drapery over the shoulders in the Roman style. OLIVAR. D. G. R. P. ANG. SCO. HIB. &c. PRO. *Rev.*, the arms (as Fig. 42) in a large shield crowned and garnished. Above the crown 1658. PAX QVÆRITVR BELLO. The edge is inscribed HAS NISI PERITVRVS MIHI ADIMAT NEMO. Most of these handsome coins have a flaw on the neck of the bust, the die having cracked after a few pieces were struck.

The second variety is called Tanner's crown, and is commonly supposed to be from Simon's dies after they had been repaired—in consequence of the crack—by Tanner. Mr. F. W. Lincoln, however, informs me that he has carefully compared the two coins, and concludes

that Tanner's is from quite another pair of dies. It is similar to Simon's, being but slightly different in the execution.

The Dutch crown is believed to have been done in Holland in imitation of the English one, and is of similar design, and of the same date as the others, 1658.

Half-crown. Also by Simon, but with two dates, 1656 and 1658. It is similar in all respects to the first-mentioned crown, except that the obverse legend reads OLIVAR D. G. R. P. ANG. SCO. ET HIB. &c. PRO. on that of 1658: but the one dated 1656 has HI. instead of HIB.

Shilling. Exactly similar to Simon's crown, except that the edge is engrailed, and not inscribed. Date, 1658 only. There are similar pattern shillings of irregular weights; one in the Cuff collection was without the &c. before PRO.

Ninepence. Exactly similar to Simon's crown, except in the obverse legend, which reads OLIVAR. D. G. R. P. ANG. SCO. HIB. PRO. It occurs with a milled and a plain edge. The weights vary, some being much lighter than others. The following are those of a few specimens: —96 grs. 93 grs. 89 grs. 83½ grs. 73½ grs. 66 grs. 51 grs.

Sixpence. Exactly similar to Simon's crown, except that the edge is engrailed, and not inscribed. Date, 1658 only. Mr. Cuff's specimen weighed 45 grs. It may be easily known from the ninepence by its lighter weight, and by having "&c." before "PRO."

There is also a very rare pattern Two-shilling piece, dated 1658. The obverse legend reads the same as the ninepence, and is without the "&c." before "PRO." Mr. Cuff's specimen had a plain edge, and weighed 162 or 163 grains.

Weight of the Crown, 464½ grains.
" " Half-crown, 232¼ grs.
" " Shilling, 92¾ grs.
" " Ninepence, various.
" " Six-pence, 46¼ grs.

Fineness.—The old standard, as that of the Commonwealth.

Rarity.—Simon's is the commonest of the crowns, but, when without the flaw is worth a large sum. An "exquisitely preserved" specimen, successively from the Tyssen, Trattle, and Durrant collections, sold for £11. at Mr. Duncombe's sale, June, 1869. Another early impression in the choicest state, realized £9. 9s. at the same sale. Specimens with the flaw are worth from £2. to £4., one of Mr. Duncombe's sold for £2. 9s.—Tanner's crown, usually sells from £3. to £7. Willett's in February, 1824, highly preserved, sold for £6. 6s. A very fine one realized £4. 10s. at the Hon. Mrs. Grieve's sale, March 1862. At the sale of the Marsh and other Cabinets, January 1869, a specimen sold for £5. 5s.—The Dutch crown is worth from £4. to £8. An extremely fine one sold for £7. 5s. at the Hon. Mrs. Grieve's sale, March 1862.—The half-crown of 1656 is the rarest of the two, and is worth from £3. to £6. Mr. Cuff's sold for £5. 2s. 6d. The half-crown of 1658 sells from £1. to £3.; Mr. Duncombe's, exquisitely preserved, realized £2. 5s., in June 1869.—The shilling of 1658 is valued from 15s. to £2. 2s. Mr. Duncombe's, in splendid condition, sold for £2.—The ninepence is worth from £3. 10s. to £5. 5s. General Drummond's sold for £5. 5s. at his sale, July 1864. The four pieces: crown, half-crown, shilling, and nine-pence, were bought together by Colonel Durrant for £4. 4s. at Tyssen's sale in December 1802. The very same coins sold separately at Durrant's sale in 1847 for £25. 17s. 6d.—The six-pence is the rarest of all Cromwell's silver coins; one sold for £35. at the sale of the Cuff collection, and the same coin brought £31. when sold again at Murchison's sale, June 1864.—The pattern two-shilling is worth from £15. to £20. when in fine condition. Cuff's sold for £18. 5s., very fine. At the sale of the Whitbourn Cabinet, February 1869, a fine specimen realized £10.

CHARLES II.

1660 to 1685.

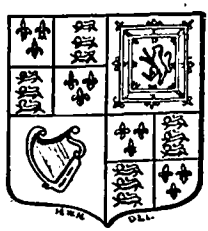


FIG. 43.

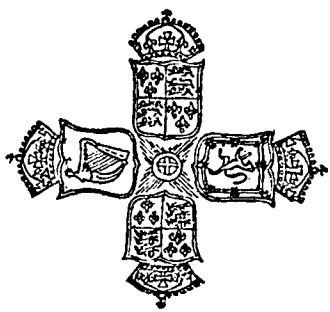


FIG. 44.

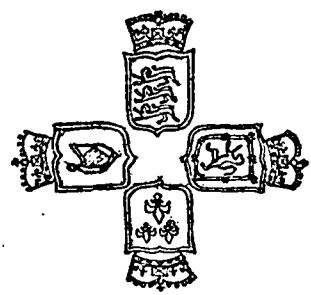


FIG. 45.

Arms.—Four grand quarters. First and fourth, quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Azure*, three fleurs-de-lis, *or*: for France; 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, three lions passant guardant, *or*: for England. Second grand quarter, *Or*, a lion rampant, *gules*, within a double tressure of the same, fleurée and counter fleurée: for Scotland. Third, *Azure*, a harp, *or*, stringed, *argent*: for Ireland (as Fig. 43).

Or, arranged crosswise in four shields crowned; 1st and 3rd, England and France, quarterly. 2nd, Scotland. 4th, Ireland. As Fig. 44.

Or also in four shields; 1st, England. 2nd, Scotland. 3rd, France. 4th, Ireland. As Fig. 45.

Issues.—Four. The first three of hammered coins, and the last one of milled.

FIRST ISSUE.

Denominations. — Half-crown. Shilling. Six-pence. Half-groat. Penny.

Half-crown. *Obv.*, bust of the king, crowned, to the left, with long hair. No inner circle and no numerals behind the head. CAROLVS II. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. *Rev.*, plain shield of arms (as Fig. 43) over a cross fleurée. No inner circle. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. Mint mark on the obverse, a crown.

Shilling. Exactly similar to the half-crown in every respect, except that it has FR. instead of FRAN. in the obverse legend.

Six-pence. Exactly like the half-crown, and with FRAN. in the legend. One sixpence is without the crown *m.m.* which is on all the others.

Half-groat. Exactly similar to the half-crown, but with FR. for FRAN. in the obverse legend.

Penny. Like the half-crown in every respect, with FR. in the legend. Some have no *m.m.*, and read CAROLVS II. D. G. M. BR. F. ET H. REX, or CAROLVS M. BR. F. ET HI. REX.

Weight of the Half-crown, 232¼ grs.
„ „ Shilling, 92¾ grs.
„ „ Sixpence, 46¼ grs.
„ „ Half-groat, 15½ grs.
„ „ Penny, 7½ grs.

Fineness.—Same as that of Charles I.'s coins.

Rarity.—All rare, especially if in fine condition.

SECOND ISSUE.

Denominations. — Half-crown. Shilling. Six-pence. Half-groat. Penny.

Half-crown. *Obv.*, bust crowned to the left, with long

hair. The numerals XXX. (for 30 pence, the value) behind the head, but no inner circle. CAROLVS II. D. G. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX. *Rev.*, exactly like that of the first issue. Mint mark on the obverse only, a crown.

Shilling. Exactly similar to the half-crown, but XII. (for 12 pence, the value) behind the head, and the obverse legend CAROLVS II. D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX.

Six-pence. Exactly like the half-crown, but VI. (for 6 pence) behind the head, and HI. instead of HIB. in the legend of the obverse.

Half-groat. Like the half-crown, but II. (for 2 pence) behind the bust, and the inscription CAROLVS II. D. G. M. B. F. ET H. REX. The mint mark of the crown is on both sides of this coin, instead of, as on the larger pieces, on the obverse only.

Penny. Exactly similar to the half-groat in every respect, except in having I. (for 1 penny) instead of II. behind the king's head.

Weight, Fineness, Rarity.—As those of the coins of the 1st issue.

THIRD ISSUE.

Denominations.—Half-crown. Shilling. Six-pence. Groat. Three-pence. Half-groat. Penny.

Half-crown. *Obv.*, bust crowned to the left, with long hair. The numerals XXX. behind the head, and an inner circle. CAROLVS II. D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX. *Rev.*, plain shield of arms (as Fig. 43) over a cross fleurée, as on the two preceding issues. Inner circle. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. Mint mark on both sides, a crown.

Shilling. Exactly similar to the half-crown, but XII.

behind the head, and BRIT. instead of BR. in the obverse legend.

Six-pence. Also exactly like the half-crown, but VI. behind the bust, and the inscription on the obverse CAROLVS II. D. G. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX.

Groat. Exactly like the half-crown, but IIII. behind the king's head, and CAROLVS II. D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX, on the obverse.

Three-pence. Like the half-crown, but III. behind the head, and CAROLVS II. D. G. M. BR. FR. ET HI. REX, on the obverse.

Half-groat. Also similar to the half-crown, but II. behind the bust, and CAROLVS II. D. G. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX, on the obverse.

Penny. Like the half-crown, but I. behind the head, and CAROLVS II. D. G. M. B. F. ET HIB. REX, for the obverse inscription.

Weight of the Half-crown, 232¼ grains.
„ „ Shilling, 92¾ grs.
„ „ Six-pence, 46¼ grs.
„ „ Groat, 31 grs.
„ „ Three-pence, 22¼ grs.
„ „ Half-groat, 15½ grs.
„ „ Penny, 7½ grs.

"Halfpence of these coinages were struck, for some such were found in the pix when trial was made of the monies coined between July 20, 1660, and July 9, 1663. It is probable that they were exactly like those of Charles I. and cannot therefore now be discovered." (*Hawkins*, p. 212).

Fineness.—As that of the coins of Charles I.

Rarity.—Rare, but not quite so scarce as those of the two preceding issues.

FOURTH ISSUE.—MILLED COINS.

Denominations.—Crown. Half-crown. Shilling. Sixpence.

Crowns. The first crown is dated 1662, and has a rose under the king's head, whence it is commonly called the "Rose Crown." It bears *Obv.*, laureated bust to the right, with a mantle over the shoulders in the Roman style. Rose underneath. CAROLVS II. DEI GRA. *Rev.* four shields arranged in the form of a cross and each crowned (as Fig. 44). The star of the Order of the Garter in the centre, and two C's interlinked in each angle. 1662 above. MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX. The edge of the coin is inscribed with the motto DECVS ET TVTAMEN, sometimes with the date 1662. This inscription was suggested by Evelyn to the Master of the Mint, he having observed it in a vignette in the Cardinal de Richelieu's Greek Testament. Mr. Hawkins observes that this motto, thus placed to prevent clipping without detection, was happily adopted to intimate that it was at once an ornament and a protection to the coin. The king's bust is copied from a drawing made by Cooper ("ye rare limner") for this purpose on the 10th January, 1661. It is said that the rose indicates that the silver was derived from mines in the West of England.

The other crown pieces of 1662 have *Obv.*, the same bust, but no rose below it. CAROLVS II. DEI GRATIA, at full length. *Rev.*, exactly like that of the first crown. The edge has the same motto, sometimes with and sometimes without the date 1662.

All the remaining crowns of this reign, dated from 1663 to 1684 inclusive, bear *Obv.*, laureated bust of the king to the right, with Roman mantle over his shoulders. CAROLVS II. DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, four shields arranged in the form of a cross and each crowned (as Fig. 45). The

star of the Order of the Garter in the centre, and two C's interlinked in each angle. The date above. MAG. BR, FRA. ET HIB. REX. The edge of the coin is inscribed with the motto DECVS ET TVTAMEN, and with the year of the king's reign in Latin, thus ANNO REGNI XV. or ANNO REGNI VICESIMO, etc. Some crowns with the date 1677 have a flaw just above the king's head, which has erroneously been supposed to be intended for a boar's head.

Half-crowns. Dated from 1663 to 1684, except that none exist of the years 1665 and 1667. All are exactly like the last described crowns, except that some half-crowns of 1673 have a plume below the king's bust, or on others of the same date the plume is in the centre of the reverse, instead of the star of the Garter.

Shillings. Dated from 1663 to 1684 inclusive, except that none exist of the years 1664, 1665, 1667, 1669, and 1682. All exactly similar to the last described crowns, except that some have a plume below the bust and in the centre of the reverse, others have a plume below the bust with the Garter star on the reverse, while one has the plume in the centre of the reverse only. The edges of the shillings are not inscribed like those of the crowns and half-crowns, but are milled either with straight or oblique lines.

Six-pences. Dated from 1674 to 1684 inclusive. All are exactly similar to the last described crowns, except that their edges are milled, and not inscribed. No plumes appear on any of them.

An elephant, or elephant and castle, is placed below the king's bust on many of the crowns, half-crowns, and shillings of the dates 1666 and 1681. It signifies that those coins having it were made from silver imported by the then African Company. The plumes on other pieces mark silver derived from the Welsh mines.

Weight of the Crown, 464½ grains.
" " Half-crown, 232¼ grs.
" " Shilling, 92¾ grs.
" " Six-pence, 46¼ grs.

Fineness.—The old standard of 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine silver to 18 dwts. alloy, or $11\frac{1}{10}$ parts fine to $\frac{9}{10}$ part of alloy, which has been continued without alteration to the present day.

Rarity.—Generally common, but the following are rare:—Crowns of 1662, 1665 (very rare); half-crowns of 1668 (extremely rare), 1673 with plumes; shillings of 1681, 1683, 1675 with larger head, 1683, 1684. The crowns, etc., with elephants and castles, and plumes, are also rarely met with.

The dies of the coins of this issue were all very beautifully engraved by John Roettier, a native of Antwerp, whose patterns, though inferior, were preferred to those of Thomas Simon, the celebrated English artist. It was upon this occasion that the famous "petition crown" was produced by the latter, and is considered his masterpiece. It derives its name from having the following petition in two lines round the edge: "*THOMAS SIMON.* MOST. HVMBLY. PRAYS. YOVR. *MAJESTY* TO. COMPARE. THIS. HIS. TRYALL. PIECE. WITH. THE. DVTCH. AND. IF. MORE. TRVLY. DRAWN. & EMBOSSD. MORE. GRACE: FVLLY. ORDERD. AND. MORE. ACCVRATELY. ENGRAVEN. TO. RELEIVE. HIM." This beautiful pattern piece is extremely rare; a very fine specimen sold for £225, at Trattle's sale, in 1832.

JAMES II.
1685 to 1688.

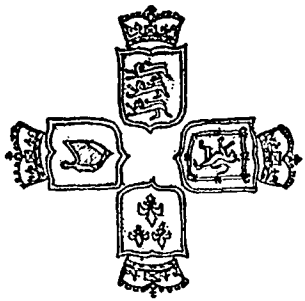


FIG. 46.

Arms arranged cross-wise in four shields crowned; 1st, England. 2nd, Scotland. 3rd, France. 4th, Ireland.

Denominations.—Crown. Half-crown. Shilling. Sixpence.

Crowns. *Obv.*, bust of the king, laureated, to the left;* his shoulders clothed with the Roman mantle. IACOBVS II. DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, four shields arranged in the form of a cross and each crowned (as Fig. 46). The star of the Order of the Garter in the centre, but the angles are plain. Date 1686, 1687, or 1688 above. MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX. The edge of the coin is inscribed with the motto DECVS ET TVTAMEN, and with the year of the king's reign in Latin, thus: ANNO REGNI SECVNDO, etc.

Half-crowns. Exactly similar to the crowns in every respect. Dates 1685 to 1688 inclusive.

Shillings and Sixpences. Exactly like the crowns, except that the edges are milled with oblique lines, and not inscribed. Dates as on the half-crowns, but there is no six-pence of 1685.

Weight and *Fineness.*—As those of the 4th issue of Charles II.

Rarity.—Scarce; the crown of 1686 is very rare.

* In conformity with the custom, commenced in the preceding reign, of turning the king's portrait the contrary way to that of his predecessor.

JAMES II.—GUN MONEY.

When James landed in Ireland in March, 1689, to attempt the recovery of his dominions, he resorted to several expedients to remedy the scarcity of money in that kingdom. First of all, the value of the guinea, as being of easier carriage than the silver money, was raised one-fifth, or 20 per cent., whilst the silver coins were raised no more than one-twelfth, or 8⅓ per cent, and other foreign gold and silver in proportion, that what money he could procure might go a greater way.

However, as all these expedients failed to procure a sufficient supply of money, he coined brass and copper six-pences, which were made current by a proclamation dated June 18th, 1689. Half-crowns and shillings were soon after added, made current by proclamation 27th June. Crown pieces of white metal were ordered to be current on the 21st April, 1690. The half-crowns of copper and brass, previously issued, were called in in June 1690, re-stamped with the die of the crown, and issued at the value of five-shillings. The battle of the Boyne, on July 1st, put a stop to these base coinages, which derived their name of "gun money" from being made of brass cannon, brass and copper kitchen utensils, etc. We now proceed to describe the coins.

Crown. White metal, with a piece of prince's metal fixed in the centre. *Obv.*, James on horseback, bare-headed, to the left, holding a sword upright in his right hand. IAC. II. DEI GRA. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX. *Rev.*, arms arranged cross-wise in four shields and each crowned (as Fig. 46). A crown in the centre, and $\overline{\text{ANO}}$ $\overline{\text{DOM}}$ / 16 90 in the four angles. Circumscription: CHRISTO VICTORE TRIVMPHO. The edge of the coin is inscribed: MELIORIS TESSERA FATI. ANNO REGNI

SEXTO. Very rare, one sold for £3 10s. at Trattle's sale in 1832.

Crown. Gun money. Exactly similar to the white metal crown, being from the same die. The edge, however, is plain, and not inscribed. It is common.

Half-crown. *Obv.*, bust laureated to the left. IACOBVS II. DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, a crown in the centre over two sceptres crossed in saltire. J. R. (for Jacobus Rex) at the sides. XXX. (for 30 pence, the value) and the date above; the name of the month in which it was coined, below. Circumscription: MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX.

Shilling and Sixpence. Exactly similar to the half-crown, except that there is XII. or VI. (for 12 pence or 6 pence) instead of XXX. over the crown on the reverse.

Weight of the Crown (gun money), about 210 grains.
" " Half-crown, from 180 to 231 grs.
" " Shilling, from 87 to 111 grs.
" " Six-pence, from 44 to 56 grs.

Rarity.—All are common, except the white metal crown.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1689 to 1694.

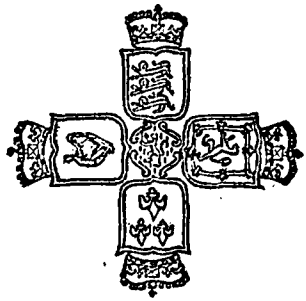


FIG. 47.

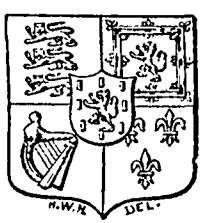


FIG. 48.

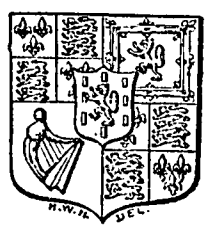


FIG. 49.

Arms.—Four shields arranged crosswise and each crowned: 1st, England. 2nd, Scotland. 3rd, France. 4th, Ireland. The arms of Nassau in the centre. As Fig. 47.

Or, in a single shield, quarterly: 1st, England. 2nd, Scotland. 3rd, Ireland. 4th, France. Nassau on an escutcheon of pretence. As Fig. 48.*

"* This is probably the only instance of the arms of France being placed in the fourth quarter; and if the artist made a blunder, we

Or, also in a single shield, quarterly: 1st and 4th, England and France quarterly. 2nd, Scotland. 3rd, Ireland. Nassau on an escutcheon of pretence. As Fig. 49.

Denominations.—Crown. Half-crown. Shilling. Sixpence.

Crowns. *Obv.*, busts of the king and queen to the right, with their shoulders draped; the king laureated. GVLIELMVS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, four shields arranged in the form of a cross and each crowned (as Fig. 47). The arms of Nassau in the centre, round it the date, one figure in each corner. In the angles between the shields are four monograms of W. M. Circumscription: MAG. BR. FR. ET HI. REX ET REGINA. The edge of the coin is inscribed with the motto DECVS ET TVTAMEN, and with the year of the reign in Latin, thus: ANNO REGNI QVARTO, etc.

Half-crowns. *Obv.*, exactly similar to the crowns. There are three varieties of the *Reverse*:—No. 1. Arms (as Fig. 48) in a single plain shield, crowned. The date above. MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX ET REGINA. No. 2. Similar to No. 1, but the arms arranged differently (as Fig. 49). No. 3. Exactly similar to that of the crowns. The edges of all are inscribed as those of the crowns.

Shillings and Sixpences. Exactly like the crowns in every respect, except that the edges are milled with oblique lines, and not inscribed.

Weight and *Fineness.*—As those of the 4th issue of Charles II.

Rarity.—Common, unless in unusual preservation. The shillings and sixpences are, however, rather difficult to procure.

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can scarcely account for the master of the mint and privy council allowing it to pass."—*Hawkins.*

WILLIAM III.

1694 to 1702.

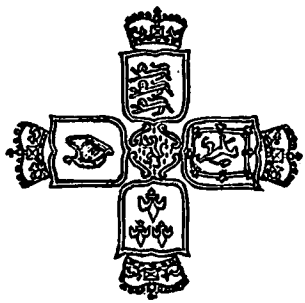

FIG. 50.

Arms.—Four shields arranged cross-wise and each crowned: 1st, England. 2nd, Scotland. 3rd, France. 4th, Ireland. The arms of Nassau in the centre.

Denominations.—Crown. Half-crown. Shilling. Sixpence.

Crowns. *Obv.*, bust of the king to the right, laureated, with the shoulders draped. GVLIELMVS III. DEI GRA. *Rev.*, four shields arranged in the form of a cross and each crowned (as Fig. 50). The arms of Nassau in the centre. The angles between the shields plain. Date above. MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX. The edge of the coin is inscribed with the motto DECVS ET TVTAMEN, and with the year of the king's reign in Latin, thus ANNO REGNI SEPTIMO, etc.

Half-crowns. Exactly similar to the crowns, except that one has an elephant and castle under the bust, and another has a plume in each angle of the reverse. Both these coins are very rare. For probable reason of placing these marks, see under Charles II.'s reign.

Shillings. Generally exactly like the crowns, except that the edges are milled with oblique lines, and not inscribed. Some few have plumes and others roses in the angles of the reverse. One with the date 1700 has a plume or Prince of Wales's feathers under the bust.

Six-pences. All exactly like the shillings, with the same variations. A blundered six-pence of 1697 has on the reverse: Ireland in the upper shield, Scotland below, France at the right, and England at the left. Under the bust, "y."

The re-coinage of all the hammered money was in 1696 determined upon by the Government, as it had never been actually withdrawn from circulation, and the abuses of clipping, counterfeiting, etc., were in consequence carried on to a great extent. In order to facilitate the more ready dispersion of the money, when coined, over the kingdom, and to effect its more speedy striking, mints were established at Bristol, Chester, Exeter, Norwich, and York, besides the ordinary one of the Tower of London. Half-crowns, shillings, and six-pences, of both 1696 and 1697, were coined at all these mints, and have the letters B for Bristol, C for Chester, E for Exeter, N for Norwich, and Y or y for York; below the busts on the obverse. Those of the Tower mint have nothing under the bust.

Weight and *Fineness.*—As those of the 4th issue of Charles II.

Rarity.—Mostly common, those coins with plumes, roses, or the elephant and castle being the rarest. Pieces of the country mints are difficult to procure in a fine state of preservation.

ANNE.

1702 to 1714.

Fig. 51.

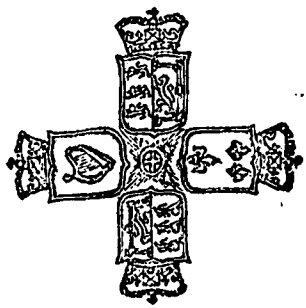

Fig. 52.

Arms arranged cross-wise in four shields, each crowned. Before the Union:—1st, England. 2nd, Scotland. 3rd, France. 4th, Ireland. As Fig. 51.

After the Union:—1st and 3rd, England and Scotland impaled. 2nd, France. 4th, Ireland. As Fig. 52.

Issues.—Two. The first before the Union of England and Scotland, the last after it.

FIRST ISSUE.—BEFORE THE UNION.

Denominations.—Crown. Half-crown. Shilling. Sixpence.

Crowns. *Obv.*, bust of the queen to the left, with her hair filletted, and her shoulders covered with drapery, which is fastened in front by a brooch. ANNA DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, four shields arranged in the form of a cross and each crowned (as Fig. 51). The star of the

Order of the Garter in the centre, and the date above. MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REG. The edge of the coin is inscribed with the motto DECVS ET TVTAMEN, and with the year of the queen's reign in Latin, thus: ANNO REGNI TERTIO, etc.

Half-crown. Exactly similar to the crown in every respect.

Shilling and Six-pence. Exactly like the crown, except that the edges are milled with slanting lines, and not inscribed.

On some coins of 1702 and 1703, there is the word "VIGO" under the queen's bust on the obverse. This signifies that those pieces were minted from silver taken in the Spanish galleons, which were captured in Vigo Bay, by the combined English and Dutch fleets under Sir George Rooke and the Duke of Ormond on the 12th October, 1702, although they were defended by the batteries and several French men-of-war. Many coins have plumes or roses in the angles between the shields on the reverse, the former mark silver derived from the Welsh mines of Sir Carberry Price and Sir Humphrey Mackworth, while the roses denote silver from the west of England. Roses and plumes alternately mark English and Welsh silver combined.

Weight and *Fineness.*—As those of the 4th issue of Charles II.

Rarity.—Common, though much scarcer those of the 2nd issue, after the Union.

SECOND ISSUE.—AFTER THE UNION.

Denominations.—Crown. Half-crown. Shilling. Six-pence.

Crown. *Obv.*, bust of the queen to the left, as on the 1st issue. ANNA DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, four shields arranged

in the form of a cross and each crowned (as Fig. 52). The star of the Order of the Garter in the centre, and the date above. MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REG. The edge of the coin is inscribed with the motto DECVS ET TVTAMEN, and with the year of the queen's reign in Latin, thus: ANNO REGNI SEXTO, etc.

Half-crown. Exactly similar to the crown in every respect.

Shilling and Six-pence. Exactly like the crown, except that the edges are milled with slanting lines, and not inscribed.

Many coins of this issue exist with the letter E., or E and a star (E *), below the queen's bust. They were minted at the Edinburgh mint and circulated in both kingdoms, and are in every other respect similar to the English coins. Many English pieces have plumes and roses on the reverse; for explanation see preceding issue.

Weight and *Fineness.*—As those of the 4th issue of Charles II.

Rarity.—Generally common; those with E * under the bust are rare.

GEORGE I.

1714 to 1727.

Fig. 53.

Arms.—Four shields arranged cross-wise, and bearing :—1st, England and Scotland impaled. 2nd, France. 3rd, Ireland. 4th, the Electorate, Hanover, etc.

Denominations.—Crown. Half-crown. Shilling. Sixpence.

Crown. *Obv.*, laureated bust to the right, in armour with drapery over it. GEORGIVS D. G. M. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX F. D.* *Rev.*, four shields arranged in the form of a cross and each crowned (as Fig. 53). The star of the Order of the Garter in the centre. Date above. BRVN. ET L. DVX S. R. I. A. TH. ET EL.† The edge of the coin is

* For "Fidei Defensor." This was the first time that the title of Defender of the Faith was placed upon our coins, although enjoyed by every English sovereign since Henry VIII., on whom it was conferred by Pope Leo X., in 1521.

† For explanation of these titles, see *ante*, p. 4.

inscribed with the motto DECVS ET TVTAMEN, and with the year of the king's reign in Latin, thus: ANNO REGNI SECVNDO, etc.

Half-crown. Exactly similar to the crown in every respect. ANNO REGNI TIRTIO (instead of TERTIO) on one piece dated 1717.

Shilling and Six-pence. Exactly like the crown, except that the edges are milled with oblique lines, and not inscribed.

Various symbols are placed in the angles between the shields on the reverse of many of the above coins. Plumes indicate that the pieces having them were minted from Welsh silver, roses mark that from the West of England, and roses and plumes alternately on the same coin, mixed silver from both these places. "S. S. C." denotes silver derived from the South Sea Company, and two C's interlinked accompanying the plumes mark that from the Welsh Copper Company; W. C. C. under the bust on some shillings has the same signification.

Weight and *Fineness.*—As those of the 4th issue of Charles II.

Rarity.—Common; but the crowns and half-crowns are difficult to procure in very fine condition; the shillings with W. C. C. under the bust, are scarce.

GEORGE II.

1727 to 1760.

FIG. 54.

Arms.—As those of George I.

Issues.—Two. The first issue has the bust engraved by Croker, an English artist, who also executed the dies for the coinages of Anne and George I. This is called the "young head," and occurs on coins dated from 1727 to 1741 inclusive. The portrait of the second issue, denominated the "old head," was engraved by Tanner, and is placed on all the money from 1743 to the end of the reign.

FIRST ISSUE.—YOUNG HEAD.

DATED 1727 TO 1741.

Denominations.—Crown. Half-crown. Shilling. Sixpence.

Crown. *Obv.*, laureated bust to the left, in armour with drapery over it. GEORGIVS II. DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*,

four shields arranged in the form of a cross and each crowned (as Fig. 54). The star of the Order of the Garter in the centre. M. B. F. ET H. REX F. D. B. ET L. D. S. R. I. A. T. ET E.,* and the date. The edge of the coin is inscribed with the motto DECVS ET TVTAMEN, and with the year of the king's reign in Latin, thus: ANNO REGNI SEXTO, etc.

Half-crown. Exactly similar to the crown in every respect.

Shilling and Six-pence. Exactly like the crown, except that the edges are milled with slanting lines, and not inscribed.

Some of these coins have the angles between the shields on the reverse plain, but the greater part have plumes, roses, or roses and plumes together. These symbols are fully explained in the preceding reign.

Weight and *Fineness.*—As those of the 4th issue of Charles II.

Rarity.—The pieces of this issue are rarer than those of the next, and those with the plain reverse (without symbols), the scarcest of all.

SECOND ISSUE.—OLD HEAD.

DATED 1743 TO 1758.

Denominations.—Crown. Half-crown. Shilling. Six-pence.

Crown. *Obv.*, bust of the king with older features, laureated, to the left; and in armour with drapery over it. GEORGIVS (or GEORGIUS) II. DEI GRATIA. *Rev.* exactly like that of the first issue, with the same inscription. The edge of the coin is also inscribed in the same manner.

* For explanation of these titles, see *ante*, p. 4.

Half-crown. Exactly similar to the crown in every respect.

Shilling and Sixpence. Exactly like the crown, except that the edges are milled with curved lines, and not inscribed.

Most pieces of this issue have plain spaces between the shields on the reverse, some, however, have roses, denoting West of England silver. Many coins of 1745 and 1746 have the word LIMA under the bust on the obverse. It signifies that the pieces having it were struck from silver which was captured, according to Mr. Pollet, by the "Prince Frederic" and "Duke" privateers. Lima, we need hardly remind the reader, is the capital of Peru.

Weight and *Fineness.*—As those of the 4th issue of Charles II.

Rarity.—Common.

GEORGE III.

1760 to 1820.

FIG. 55.

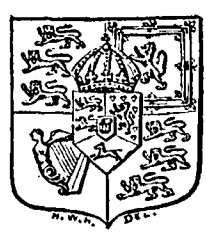

FIG. 56.

Arms.—Firstly: similar to those of George I. and II. (Figures 53, 54, and 55).

Secondly: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Gules*, three lions passant-guardant in pale, *or*: for England. 2nd, *Or*, a lion rampant, *gules*, within a double tressure of the same, fleurée and counter fleurée: for Scotland. 3rd, *Azure*, a harp, *or*, stringed, *argent*: for Ireland. On a crowned escutcheon of pretence, *Gules*, two lions passant guardant, *or*: for Brunswick, impaled with Lunenberg, which is, *Or*, semé of hearts, proper, a lion rampant, *azure*: having ancient Saxony, viz:—*Gules*, a horse courant, *argent*, grafted in base. (Fig. 56).

EARLY ISSUES.—1763, 1787, and 1798.

Denominations.—Shillings and Sixpences.

Shilling of 1763. *Obv.*, a laureated bust of the king to the right, draped. GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, four shields arranged in the form of a cross and each crowned (as Fig. 55). The star of the Order of the Garter in the centre. M. B. F. ET H. REX F. D. B. ET L. D. S. R. I. A. T. ET E.* 1763. Edge milled with curved lines. These coins are generally called Northumberland shillings, from the circumstance of their having been struck for the purpose of being distributed among the populace when the Earl of Northumberland made his first public appearance in Dublin, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in this year. Hawkins says, "The fact appears to be, not that dies were made in order to strike coins upon this occasion, but, that dies being in course of preparation for the general use of the country, an effort was made to strike a small amount to add to the *éclat* of the Earl's entry into Dublin." Only £100 worth were coined, and specimens are consequently rare.

Shilling of 1787. *Obv.*, a laureated bust to the right, with more drapery and armour than on the 1763 shilling. GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, four shields ar-

* For explanation of these titles, see *ante* p. 4.

ranged in the form of a cross (as Fig. 55), but not crowned; a crown being placed in each of the angles between the shields. The star of the Order of the Garter in the centre. The legend begins at the bottom of the coin, and reads M. B. F. ET H. REX. F. D. B. ET L. D. S. R. I. A. T. ET E.* Date 1787, at the bottom. The edge milled with curved lines. The dies for this coin were engraved by Lewis Pingo. These shillings are common, and may easily be obtained in good condition. One extremely rare variety is without a dot over the king's head, which may be seen on all the others.

Shilling of 1798. Exactly similar to the preceeding one of 1787, except in the date. The following is the account of it given by Hawkins:—"In the year 1798, in consequence of the extreme scarcity of silver money, Messrs. Dorrien and Magens sent a quantity of bullion to the Mint to be coined according to the law, which had never been repealed, by which it was enacted, that, any one sending bullion to the Mint might have it coined into money, upon the payment of certain dues. The whole was actually coined into shillings . . . . . ; but the very day on which the bankers were, by appointment, to have received the coin, an order of Council was received, commanding it all to be melted, upon the ground that the proceeding had been irregular, and that no coinage was lawful without the sanction of a royal proclamation. Very few indeed of these pieces escaped the crucible. Specimens however exist in the collection of the British Museum, etc."

Six-pences. These exactly resemble the shillings of 1787, and have the same date. Common.

Weight of the Shilling, 92¾ grains.

„ „ Six-pence, 46¼ grs.

* For explanation of these titles, see *ante*, p. 4.

Fineness.—As that of the 4th issue of Charles II.
Rarity.—As above stated.

In the year 1797 the deficiency of the silver coins* was attempted to be supplied by the issue of Spanish dollars and half-dollars, countermarked upon the neck of the bust with George III.'s head. This was the same mark as that used for stamping plate at Goldsmith's Hall, and is a sunken oval with the king's bust to the right in relief. The coins themselves have *Obv.*, a draped bust of the king of Spain to the right, with CAROLUS IIII. DEI G., and the date below. *Rev.*, the Spanish arms. HISPANIARUM REX. Dollars, half-dollars, and quarter-dollars exist with this oval stamp.

At the beginning of the year 1804, "it was discovered that the stamp impressed upon the dollars had been frequently counterfeited, and therefore a new order was issued from the treasury to the officers of the Mint, directing them to prepare the necessary means for stamping, in an octagon form, the head then used for impressing the silver penny, without the inscription." This having been done, counterfeits of these dollars very soon after appeared. Thereupon it was resolved to stamp the whole of the dollar with a new device, which was done by Boulton, at the Soho Mint, Birmingham. It has *Obv.*, laureated and draped bust of the king, to the right. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA REX. *Rev.*, an inner band, with a turretted crown over it, and inscribed FIVE SHILLINGS DOLLAR.† In the centre is a figure of

* But a very small amount being coined of the issue of 1787, which very soon found its way into the melting-pot.

† The former countermarked dollars were current for 4s. 9d.

Britannia, seated, holding an olive branch and spear, and leaning on a shield with the united crosses of St. George and St. Andrew upon it. A bee-hive on her right and a cornucopia at her left. BANK OF ENGLAND. 1804. These dollars, as appears by their inscription, were circulated at first for five shillings, but, in 1811, the price of silver had so much risen as to make them worth more to be sold as bullion than the price at which they were current. Accordingly, the Bank of England gave notice, on the 18th March 1811, that they would pay and issue them at the rate of 5s. 6d. each, until further notice.

In 1811 tokens for three-shillings and eighteen-pence were issued by the Bank of England. Patterns of others for 5s. 6d. and 9d. were made, but never issued.

The 3s. token has *Obv.*, laureated bust of the king in armour, to the right. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA REX. *Rev.*, the inscription BANK TOKEN 3 SHILL. 1811 (or 1812), in four lines within an oak wreath. Another variety, first issued in September 1812, bears *Obv.*, laureated bust, with bare neck. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA REX. *Rev.*, the words BANK TOKEN 3 SHILL. 1812 (1813, 1814, 1815, or 1816) in four lines, within a wreath of olive and oak leaves. The full weight of a 3s. token was 227 grains Troy.

The first type of the 1s. 6d. tokens is *Obv.*, laureated bust of the king to the right, in armour. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA REX. *Rev.*, the inscription BANK TOKEN. 1s. 6d. 1811 (or 1812) in four lines within an an oak wreath. Second type.—*Obv.*, laureated bust, with bare neck. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA REX. *Rev.*, the inscription BANK TOKEN 1s. 6d. 1812 (1813, 1814, 1815, or 1816) within a wreath of olive and oak leaves. The full weight of a 1s. 6d. token was 113¼ grains Troy. The edges of all the Bank tokens are plain.

LAST ISSUE.

GREAT RE-COINAGE, 1816.

Denominations.—Crown. Halfcrown. Shilling. Sixpence.

Crown. *Obv.*, laureated bust of the king to the right, with the neck bare. The word PISTRUCCI under the head, being the name of the artist. GEORGIUS III. D. G. BRITANNIARUM REX F. D. Date, 1818, 1819, or 1820, below. *Rev.*, St. George and the Dragon, within the Garter, which bears its usual motto HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE. In the exergue PISTRUCCI. The edge of the coin is inscribed with the motto DECUS ET TUTAMEN, ANNO REGNI LVIII, LIX, or LX.

Half-crown. 1st type. *Obv.*, a large laureated bust to the right, with the shoulder showing ; no drapery. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA, in small letters. Date, 1816 or 1817, below. *Rev.*, the arms (as Fig. 56) in a garnished shield, surrounded by the Garter and the Collar of the Order. A crown above. BRITANNIARUM REX FID. DEF., in small letters. The Garter has its motto HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, upon it. In the garniture of the shield are the sunken letters W. W. P. for William Wellesley Pole, the Master of the Mint, and W. for Thomas Wyon, the engraver. The edge is milled, and not inscribed like all the preceding half-crowns from Cromwell's time. 2nd type. *Obv.*, a smaller bust, with no part of the shoulder visible. Same inscription, but in much larger letters. Date 1817, 1818, 1819, or 1820. *Rev.*, similar to the first type, but the shield is plain and surrounded by the Garter only, the Collar being omitted. Same legend, in much larger letters. W. W. P. on the buckle of the Garter. Edge milled as before, in straight lines.

Shilling. *Obv.*, laureated bust of the king to the right, with bare neck. GEOR. III. D. G. BRITT. REX F. D. Date under the head, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, or 1820. *Rev.*, arms (as Fig. 56) in a garnished shield, crowned, and surrounded by the Garter of the Order, which has its usual motto upon it. No other legend. On the garniture are the letters W. W. P. and W. (See the half-crowns). Edge milled.

Six-pence. Exactly similar in every respect.

The weights of the coins of this issue were reduced as follows; 66 shillings being coined out of a pound weight of silver, instead of 62 as formerly.

Weight of the Crown, 403.636 (about 403½) grs.
„ „ Half-crown, 201.818 (about 201⅛) grs.
„ „ Shilling, 80.7272 (about 80⅔) grs.
„ „ Six-pence, 40.3636 (about 40⅓) grs.

Fineness.—As that of the 4th issue of Charles II.

Rarity.—All common. They are the oldest English coins now in circulation.

GEORGE IV.

1820 to 1830.

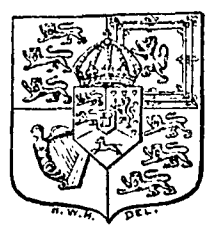

FIG. 57.

Arms.—Similar to the last coat of George III.

Issues.—Three.

FIRST ISSUE.

Denominations.—Crown. Half-crown. Shilling. Six-pence.

Crown. *Obv.*, a large laureated bust of the king to the left, with bare neck. The initials B. P. (for Pistrucci, the engraver) in small letters below the head. GEORGIUS IIII. D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX F. D. *Rev.*, St. George and the Dragon, without the Garter and omitting the floating hair behind the helmet. The design is also larger than that on George III.'s crown. Date, 1821 or 1822, in the exergue. Below the broken shaft of the spear, which lies on the ground, are the letters W. W. P. for William Wellesley Pole, Master of the Mint. Under the ground on the right are Pistrucci's initials, B. P. The edge of the coin is inscribed in large raised letters DECUS ET TUTAMEN, and with the year of the king's reign in Latin ANNO REGNI SECUNDO, or TERTIO.

Half-crown. *Obv.*, exactly like the crown. *Rev.*, the arms (as Fig. 57) in a crowned and garnished shield; a rose below it, and a thistle and shamrock at the sides. ANNO 1820, 1821, or 1823. Edge milled. This reverse was engraved by M. Merlin, a native of France. In the centre of the three shamrock leaves are the letters W. W. P. respectively.

Shilling. Exactly like the half-crown, except that it has ANNO 1821 on the reverse.

Six-pence. Also exactly similar. Date, 1821.

Weight.—As that of the last issue of George III.

Fineness.—As that of the 4th issue of Charles II.

Rarity.—Crown and half-crown, common; but the shilling and six-pence are not easily obtainable in very fine condition.

SECOND ISSUE.

Denominations.—Half-crown. Shilling. Six-pence.

Half-crown. *Obv.*, exactly like that of the 1st issue crown. *Rev.*, the arms (as Fig. 57) in a square plain shield, crowned. It is also encircled by the Garter and the Collar of the Order. ANNO 1823, or 1824, below. The Garter is inscribed with its usual motto HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE. Edge milled. The obverse of this coin was engraved by Pistrucci, and the reverse by Merlin.

Shilling. Exactly similar to the half-crown, except that the Collar of the Order is omitted on the reverse. Dates, 1823, 1824, and 1825.

Six-pence. Exactly like the shilling. Dates, 1824, 1825, and 1826.

Weight, Fineness, and *Rarity.*—As those of the 1st issue.

THIRD ISSUE.

Denominations.—Half-crown. Shilling. Six-pence.

Half-crown. *Obv.*, a small bust of the king to the left, without drapery, and not laureated. This head was engraved by William Wyon from a medallion of a bust by Chantrey. GEORGIUS IV. DEI GRATIA. Date, 1825, 1826, 1828, or 1829, below. *Rev.*, the arms (as Fig. 57) in a square shield, slightly garnished, and surmounted by a royal helmet, crowned, from whence issues rich scroll-work descending to the sides of the shield; underneath is an ornamented scroll inscribed with the motto DIEU ET MON DROIT. Legend: BRITANNIARUM REX FID. DEF. Edge milled. The reverse is most beautifully executed by Merlin.

Shilling. *Obv.*, exactly similar to the half-crown. Dates,

1825, 1826, 1827, and 1829. *Rev.*, the royal crest: a crowned lion standing upon a crown. Below it, rose, shamrock, and thistle united. Edge milled.

Six-pence. Exactly like the shilling. Dates, 1826, 1827, 1828, and 1829.

Weight and *Fineness.*—As those of the 1st issue.

Rarity.—Common.

Crowns exactly resembling the half-crowns of this coinage were struck as patterns, though never issued as currency.

WILLIAM IV.

1830 to 1837.

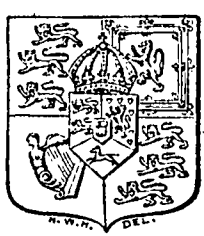

FIG. 58.

Arms.—Similar to the last coat of George III.

Denominations. — Half-crown. Shilling. Sixpence, Groat, or Four-pence. Crowns were also issued as proofs, but were not struck for currency.

Half-crown. *Obv.*, bust of the king to the right, neck bare, and not laureated. GULIELMUS IIII. D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX F. D. The initials W. W. (for

William Wyon, the engraver) on the truncation of the neck. *Rev.*, the arms (as Fig. 58) in a plain shield on a royal mantle crowned; part of the collar of the Order of the Garter hanging beneath. ANNO 1831, 1834, 1835, or 1836, below.

Shilling. *Obv.*, exactly similar to the half-crown. *Rev.*, the words ONE SHILLING in the centre, within a wreath of oak and laurel branches; a crown above, and the date below. This reverse was engraved by Merlin. The various dates are 1831, 1834, 1835, 1836, and 1837.

Six-pence. *Obv.*, also like the half-crown; but without W. W. on the truncation of the neck. *Rev.*, exactly similar to the shilling, except in having SIX PENCE in the centre. Dated 1831, 1834, 1835, 1836, and 1837.

Groat. *Obv.*, as the six-pence. *Rev.*, a figure of Britannia seated, holding the trident in her left hand, and resting her right upon a shield bearing the united crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. FOUR PENCE. Date in the exergue, 1836 or 1837.

The edges of all these four coins are milled.

We will here describe a colonial coin, which, though struck for circulation in Ceylon, is of frequent occurrence in England. *Obv.*, exactly like the English six-pence. *Rev.*, the figures 1½ and the date within an oak wreath; a crown above. Edge plain. The value was three-half-pence.

Weight.—As that of the last issue of George III. The groat weighs about 29 grains.

Fineness.—As that of the 4th issue of Charles II.

Rarity.—Common, being now in circulation.

VICTORIA.

1837.

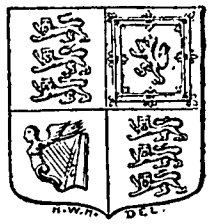

FIG. 59.

Arms.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Gules*, three lions passant-guardant, *or*: for England. 2nd, *Or*, a lion rampant, *gules*, within a double tressure of the same fleurée and counter fleurée: for Scotland. 3rd, *Azure*, a harp, *or*, stringed, *argent*.

Denominations.—Crown. Half-crown. Florin. Shilling. Six-pence. Groat or Four-pence. Three-pence.

Crown. *Obv.*, bust of the queen to the left, with the hair filletted. The truncation of the neck is marked W. WYON in raised letters. The date below. VICTORIA DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, the arms (as Fig. 59) in a plain shield, crowned, within a wreath formed of two branches of laurel. Below, the rose, thistle, and shamrock united. BRITANNIARUM REGINA FID. DEF. On the edge is the motto DECUS ET TUTAMEN, and the year of the reign in Latin, thus: ANNO REGNI VIII., etc. The last issue of crowns was in the year 1851. "This piece," says the *Times*, "was an old institution of longstanding unpopularity. Many, even in the simplest retail transactions, refused to

receive them. But they were driven out of circulation by the bankers who sent to the Mint for silver, and the employers who sent to their banks for silver, both of whom so constantly stipulated against taking five-shilling pieces that they remained on the hands of the Mint. Yet about £2,000 worth of these coins are made every year to go to the Falkland Islands. There the whalers, English, Germans, Swedes, and Americans, assemble to pass the winter in harbour, and among them the only accepted currency is the English five-shilling piece; for them, therefore, it is manufactured and to the Falkland Islands it is sent. This noble coin therefore—by far the handsomest in our currency—is now no longer issued in this country, and will soon become as much a thing of the past as guineas."

Half-crown. *Obv.*, exactly like the crown, except that the truncation of the neck is sometimes marked with the engraver's initials, W. W., and sometimes not. *Rev.*, exactly similar to the crown in every respect. Edge milled. This piece has gone the same way as the crowns, and, like them, none have been issued since 1851.

Florins. Two varieties. No. 1.—*Obv.*, bust of the queen to the left, crowned, and with drapery over the shoulders. VICTORIA REGINA. 1849. *Rev.*, four shields arranged in the form of a cross, and each crowned (1st and 3rd, England. 2nd, Scotland. 4th, Ireland). A rose in the centre. In the four angles are two roses, a thistle, and a shamrock. ONE FLORIN. ONE TENTH OF A POUND. Edge milled. This coin is narrow and thick, measuring $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter. In consequence of this smallness in size the usual letters D. G., for Dei Gratia, were omitted on the obverse. This raised a storm of remonstrance against this coinage, which at once received the name of the "godless" or "graceless florin." The authorities were compelled to suspend their issue, and public attention

being thus directed to them, they were kept as specimens, and though 750,000 were issued, hardly any are in circulation, and none are returned to the Mint.—The new florin, now in circulation, has *Obv.*, the same bust, with W. W. below it, in very small letters. Victoria d : g : britt : reg : f : d : and the date in numerals, thus mdcccclxbiii. *Rev.*, similar to the first florin, but a quatrefoil instead of a rose in the centre. Legend One florin. one tenth of a pound. Edge milled. $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch diameter.

Shilling. *Obv.*, bust of the queen to the left, with her hair filletted. No crown and no drapery. VICTORIA DEI GRATIA BRITANNIAR. REG. F. D. *Rev.*, the words ONE SHILLING under a crown and between two branches, one of oak and the other of laurel. The date below. Edge milled.

Six-pence. Exactly like the shilling, except that it has on the reverse SIX PENCE instead of ONE SHILLING.

Groat. *Obv.*, bust as on the shilling. VICTORIA D. G. BRITANNIAR. REGINA F. D. *Rev.*, exactly like that of William IV.'s groat. None have been coined since 1856.

Three-pence. *Obv.*, exactly like the groat. *Rev.*, a large figure 3 crowned, the date at the sides of it; all between two oak branches. The edge is plain, and not milled like the others; the coin being probably too small.

Three-half-penny pieces were made for the colonies. They have *Obv.*, same bust and inscription as the English groats. *Rev.*, the figures $1\frac{1}{2}$ crowned, the date below. All within an oak wreath. Edge plain.

Florins, shillings, six-pences, and three-pences are the only silver coins now struck for general currency. On the coinage of 1864 a minute number is placed—in the case of the sixpences and shillings on the reverse, under the wreath (just above the date), and of the florins on the obverse, under

the bust. These numbers are private marks, belonging to the dies. The coins of one denomination, which bear any particular number, are all from the same individual die, and a change of number on the coin indicates a change of die. Each denomination of coin has its own series of numbers, and they are reckoned from the beginning of the year. A high number will indicate a large coinage, the average number of pieces to a die being pretty uniform—100,000 six-pences, for instance, to one die or number. By adding five cyphers, therefore, to the highest number observed on the six-pence of any year, the total number of six-pences issued in that year will be approximately known. For shillings the multiplier is not 100,000, as for the former coin, but more nearly 60,000; and for florins 25,000. (*Athenæum*).

Weight of the Crown, 403.636 (about 403½) grains.
" " Half-crown, 201.818 (about 201⅔) grs.
" " Florin, 161.4544 (about 161½) grs.
" " Shilling, 80.7272 (about 80⅔) grs.
" " Six-pence, 40.3636 (about 40⅓) grs.
" " Groat, 29$\frac{1}{11}$ grs.
" " Three-pence, 20.1818 (about 20) grs.

Fineness.—The old standard of 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine silver to 18 dwts. alloy, or 11$\frac{1}{10}$ parts fine to $\frac{0}{10}$ part alloy, the same as has been used from the 2nd year of Elizabeth to the present day.

Rarity.—Common, being now in circulation, but the crown, half-crown, and "graceless" florin cannot easily be obtained in very fine condition.

MAUNDY MONEY.

In the year 1662, when the process of coining money with the mill was adopted, pieces of less value than six-pence ceased to be struck for general circulation. Groats, three-pences, half-groats, and pennies were however coined for the purpose of distributing to certain poor persons on Maundy Thursday, the day preceding Good Friday. "On the day named a certain number of poor men and women, of each the exact number of the years of our sovereign's age, attend Divine Service in the Royal Chapel, Whitehall, in the morning and afternoon. Bread, meat, and fish is distributed to them in large wooden bowls, and a procession formed of the King's almoner, or his deputy, with other officers, who are decorated with white scarfs and sashes, and carrying bouquets of flowers, one of the officers bearing a large gold dish or salver, on which are placed small red and white kid bags; the red containing a sovereign, and the white the pieces termed Maundy money. One of each of these bags is given to the persons selected to receive the royal bounty; they have likewise cloth, linen, shoes, etc., given to them, as well as a small maple cup, out of which, previous to the termination of the ceremony, they drink the king's health. The Maundy money is to the amount of a penny for each year of the king's age; presuming that to be seventy-one, there would be given to the value of 5s. 11d. These small pieces are, by an order of government, declared current coins of the realm; no one, therefore, dare refuse to take them if they are tendered in payment, still they are not in reality intended for that purpose." (Till's *Essay on the Roman Denarius and English Silver Penny*). The edges of all these pieces are plain, and not milled. They were first coined by

CHARLES II.

First Issue.—Obv., crowned bust to the left, hair long, with lace collar. The numerals of value IIII., III., II., or I., behind the head. CAROLVS II. D. G. M. B. F. & H. REX. *Rev.*, the arms (as Fig. 43) in a single shield over a cross fleurée. CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO. No inner circle on either side. A small crown as mint-mark just before the word CHRISTO on all the four pieces. This issue was engraved by the celebrated Thomas Simon, and is rare.

Second Issue.—Obv., laureated bust to the right, with drapery over the shoulders in the Roman style. CAROLVS II. DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, the groat has four C's interlinked in the form of a cross, with rose, thistle, fleur-de-lis, and harp in the angles. The other pieces have three C's, two C's, or one C interlinked, without the symbols. All four have a crown above, with the date at the sides of it. MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX. This coinage was engraved by Roettier, and is common.

JAMES II.

Obv., bust laureated to the left, with bare neck, IACOBVS II. DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, the numerals IIII. III., II., or I., crowned; date above. MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX. This issue is rare.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Obv., busts of the king and queen to the right with bare necks; the former laureated. GVLIELMVS ET MARIA D. G. *Rev.*, the figure 4, 3, 2, or 1, crowned. Date above. MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX ET REGINA. On some of these coins the letters of the legends are larger than on others. Rare.

WILLIAM III.

Obv., bust of the king to the right, laureated and draped. GVLIELMVS III. DEI GRA. *Rev.*, the figure 4, 3, 2, or 1, crowned. Date above. MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX. These coins are scarce.

ANNE.

Obv., draped bust of the queen to the left, with her hair filletted. ANNA DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, the figure 4, 3, 2, or 1, crowned. Date above. MAG. BR. (or BRI.) FR. (or FRA.) ET HIB. REG. Common.

GEORGE I.

Rev., bust of the king to the right, laureated and draped. GEORGIVS DEI GRA. *Rev.*, the figure 4, 3, 2, or 1, crowned. Date above. MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REX. All the Maundy money of 1727 has the letters smaller than those of other dates. All rare.

GEORGE II.

Obv., young head of the king to the left, laureated, in armour, and draped. GEORGIVS II. DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, the figure 4, 3, 2, or 1, crowned. Date at the sides of the crown. MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REX. Common.

GEORGE III.

First Issue.—Obv., young head of the king to the right, laureated, in armour, with drapery. GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, the figure 4, 3, 2, or 1, crowned. Date above. Legend, commencing as usual at the top of the coin, MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REX. The dates are from

1762 to 1786, inclusive. Common. The dies were engraved by Ocks, a Swiss.

Second Issue. — *Obv.*, laureated bust to the right, in armour (exactly like that on the 1787 shilling). GEORGIVS III. DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, the figure 4, 3, or 2, in the written form, under a crown. On the penny, 1, in the printed form, under a crown. Date 1792 only, *below*. Legend, commencing at the *bottom* of the coin, MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REX. Rare. The dies were engraved by Lewis Pingo.

Third Issue.—*Obv.*, exactly like that of the second issue. *Rev.*, the usual figure, in the printed form, 4, 3, 2, or 1, crowned. Date at the bottom. Legend, commencing at the bottom, MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REX. The dates are 1795 and 1800. Common.

Fourth Issue.—*Obv.*, old head of the king, laureated, with bare neck. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA. The date below. *Rev.*, the figure 4, 3, 2, or 1, under a large crown. Inscription, commencing at the bottom, BRITANNIARUM REX FID : DEF : Dates, 1817 and 1818. Common.

GEORGE IV.

Obv., large bust of the king to the left, laureated, with bare neck. GEORGIUS IIII. D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX F. D. *Rev.*, the figure 4, 3, 2, or 1, crowned; with the date in the field. The whole surrounded by a wreath of oak branches. The obverse was engraved by Pistrucci, and the reverse by Merlin.

WILLIAM IV.

Obv., bust of the king to the right, with bare neck, and not laureated. GULIELMUS IIII. D. G. BRITANNIAR.

REX F. D. *Rev.*, exactly like the reverse of George IV.'s Maundy money. Common.

VICTORIA.

Obv., bust of the queen to the left, without drapery, her hair filletted. VICTORIA D. G. BRITANNIAR. REGINA F. D. *Rev.*, exactly like George IV.'s and William IV.'s. Common.

Weight of the Groat or Four-pence, 31 grs.
" " Three-pence, 22¼ grs.
" " Half-groat or Two-pence, 15½ grs.
" " Penny, 7½ grs.

In the year 1816 these weights were reduced to:—
Weight of the Groat, $29\frac{1}{11}$ grains.
" " Three pence, 20 grs.
" " Half-groat, 14½ grs.
" " Penny, 7¼ grs.

Fineness.—The old standard of 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine silver to 18 dwts. alloy, or $11\frac{1}{10}$ parts fine to $\frac{9}{10}$ part alloy.

THE VARIOUS METHODS OF COINAGE.

From the earliest times to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the coins of this kingdom were struck by what is called the *hammered* process. It may be thus described:—A piece of metal of the proper size and weight was placed on the lower die, which was fixed firmly in a wooden block, while the upper one being held in the hand as a puncheon, repeated blows were given with a large hammer, until the requisite impression was at length worked up.

"The method of coining by the *mill and screw* was not admitted into our Mint before the year 1561, when it was used, together with the old method of coining with the hammer, until the latter was wholly laid aside in the 14th year of Charles II., 1662.

"From that time only very trivial improvements had been made, until the powerful machinery invented by Boulton and Watt was applied to the purposes of coining, and was introduced into the Royal Mint previous to the great re-coinage in the year 1816.

"The machinery for coining with the Mill and Screw was very simple, and consisted of a screw to which the upper die was connected; this was worked by a fly, which forced that die which was attached to it with considerable effect upon the other die which was firmly fixed below.

"The advantages of this machine over the old mode of striking with a hammer, consisted chiefly in the increase of force, which was so great as to raise the impression at one blow, by which a great waste of time and labour was prevented. Its radical defect was, that it was put in motion by the exertion of human strength; and as this would frequently vary in its application, there could be no certainty of uniformity of appearance in the coins.

"This defect is now completely obviated by the use of the steam engine, which, being at all times of an equal force, produces that uniformity of appearance which is so obvious in the coins struck at our Mint since it has been introduced there."*

We copy the following description of the old machine from a London Guide of 1767:—

"The manner of stamping is all you are permitted to see, which is very quickly performed by means of an engine, worked sometimes by three, and sometimes by four men. The manner of stamping gold and halfpence is the same; but they are more careful to prevent waste with one than the other. The engine works by a spindle, like that of a printing-press, to the point of which the head of the die is fixed with a screw; and in a little sort of a cup, which receives it, is placed the reverse; between these the piece of metal, already cut round to the size, and, if gold, exactly weighed, is placed; and by once pulling down the spindle by a jerk, is compleatly stamped. It is amazing to see how dexterously the coiner performs his part; for as fast as the men that work the engine turn the spindle, so fast doth he supply it with metal; putting in the unstampt piece with his forefinger and thumb, and twitching out the stampt with his middle finger. The silver and gold thus stampt, is afterwards milled round the edges; the manner of performing which is a secret never shewn to anybody."

We will conclude this portion of our work by quoting Hawkins on Mint Marks.

"In former times it was customary to grant to various individuals, in different parts of the country, the privilege of coining and issuing money in the name of the reigning sovereign. The pieces so issued were to be of a prescribed

* Marshall's *View of the Silver Coin and Coinage of Great Britain from* 1662 *to* 1837. Pp. vii. and viii.

type, size, weight, and standard, that there might be one uniform appearance in the coins circulating in the kingdom. It is probable that in many instances the dies were actually made in London and transmitted to the various mints where they were to be used. To prevent fraud, it was necessary that the coins issued from every mint should be tested, and for this purpose the Trial of the Pix at Westminster was established, whereby pieces taken at random from the whole mass coined at each mint were melted and assayed, and, if found to be of the prescribed weight and fineness, the moneyers, masters, and workers of the mint received their quietus, and were freed from all charges which might thereafter be brought against them, grounded upon any imputed failure in the execution of the contract under which their privilege had been granted to them. It was probably in order that each moneyer's coins might be separated at these trials of the Pix, and that each might be responsible only for his own works, that the names of the moneyers, or of the mint, or both, were stamped upon the coin and formed a part of the type.

"As these trials of the Pix were only occasional, and took place at irregular periods, sometimes very frequently and sometimes very rarely, it became necessary that there should be upon the pieces, coined at different times and perhaps under different contracts, some distinctive mark, 'that so the moneys from which the contracters were not discharged might be distinguished from those for which they had already received their quietus.' These marks are usually called privy, or mint marks; a fresh one was adopted after every trial of the Pix; and each new mark was continued upon the coins of each mint until a fresh trial of the Pix took place."*

* Hawkins' *Silver Coins of England*, p. 261.

It was not until the reigns of the first Edwards that the regular mint marks began to be generally adopted, as the custom of placing the moneyers' names on the coins previous to Edward I. rendered them less necessary. Mint marks were very numerous in the 14th, 15th, 16th, and early part of the 17th centuries, and were not entirely disused until the introduction of the mill in 1662. These marks are generally placed at the beginning of the legend, and not unfrequently on both sides of the coin. The last trial of the Pix which noticed the privy marks, was held upon the 9th of July, 1653.

END OF PART THE SECOND.

PART III.

COPPER, TIN, AND BRONZE COINS.

GUIDE TO ENGLISH COINS.

PART III.—COPPER COINS.

EXPLANATION OF THE INSCRIPTIONS ON COPPER COINS.

TITLES, &c., CHIEFLY ON THE OBVERSE.

CAROLUS A CAROLO. Charles from Charles. (Charles II).

JACOBUS SECUNDUS. James the Second.

GULIELMUS ET MARIA. William and Mary.

GULIELMUS TERTIUS. William the Third.

ANNA DEI GRATIA. Anne, by the grace of God.

GEORGIUS REX. George, King.

GEORGIUS II. REX. George II., King.

GEORGIUS III. REX. George III., King.

GEORGIUS III. D. G. REX, or GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA REX. George III., by the grace of God, King.

GEORGIUS IIII. (or IV.) DEI GRATIA. George IV., by the grace of God.

GULIELMUS IIII. DEI GRATIA. William IV., by the grace of God.

VICTORIA DEI GRATIA. Victoria, by the grace of God.

VICTORIA D. G. BRITANNIAR. REGINA F. D., or VICTORIA D. G. BRITT. REG. F. D. Victoria, by the grace of God, Queen of the British Isles, Defender of the Faith.

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE REVERSE.

BRITANNIA. Britannia. This was the sole reverse inscription until the reign of George IV., except that on one coin of George III. the value, 1 FARTHING, occurs.

BRITANNIAR. (UM) REX FID. (EI) DEF. (ENSOR). King of the British Isles, Defender of the Faith.

BRITANNIAR. (UM) REG. (INA) FID. (EI) DEF. (ENSOR). Queen of the British Isles, Defender of the Faith.

ONE PENNY, the value of the piece.

HALF PENNY, „ „

FARTHING, „ „

HALF-FARTHING, „ „

QUARTER FARTHING, „ „

INSCRIPTION ON THE EDGES OF THE TIN COINS.

NUMMORUM FAMULUS. Serving as Money (*i.e.* implying that the coin is made to represent something of greater value than it is intrinsically worth.)

CHARLES II.

1660 to 1685.

Denominations.—Copper Half-penny and Farthing. Tin Farthing.

Half-penny. *Obv.*, laureated bust of the king to the left, in armour. CAROLVS A CAROLO. *Rev.*, a figure of Britannia, seated, with a palm branch in her right hand, and a spear in her left; by her side is an oval shield bearing the united crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. BRITANNIA above. The date in the exergue—as the space below the figure is called. This and the following coins were engraved by Roettier, and the figure of Britannia is said by Evelyn to bear a strong resemblance to the celebrated court beauty, Miss Stewart, afterwards Duchess of Richmond.

Farthing, Copper. Exactly like the half-penny.

Farthing, Tin. Similar to the half-penny in design, but without any date on the reverse. They are made of tin, with, in order to render the counterfeiting more difficult, a small stud of copper struck through the centre, and the following inscription on the edge: NVMMORVM FAMVLVS. 1684.

The above-described half-penny and farthing were the first real English copper coins. Tokens and patterns had before been issued, but no authorised coinage like the gold and silver. They were made current by a proclamation dated 16th August, 1672, and were coined of pure Swedish copper at the rate of 20 pence (40 halfpence or 80 farthings) to the pound avoirdupois, The tin farthings were also coined at the Royal Mint by authority, and were made of

the same weight as the copper, and at the same rate of 20 pence to a pound avoirdupois.

Rarity.—Copper farthing common, half-penny rather scarcer, and the tin farthing rare.

JAMES II.

1685 to 1688.

Denominations.—Tin Half-penny and Farthing.

Half-penny. *Obv.*, laureated bust of the king to the right, draped. IACOBVS SECVNDVS. *Rev.*, figure of Britannia (as on Charles II.'s coins). BRITANNIA. This coin is made of tin with a plug of copper struck through the centre. Edge inscribed NVMMORVM FAMVLVS and the date.

Farthing. Exactly like the half-penny in every respect, except that the bust is *in armour*, not draped.

No copper money was issued in this reign, these tin coins being made instead. They are rare; the two pieces, half-penny and farthing, in fine condition, sold for 16s. at the sale of the Cuff collection, June, 1854.

The usual dates are 1685 on the farthing, and 1687 on the half-penny. (*Snelling*).

Rarity.—Both rare.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1689 to 1694.

TIN MONEY.

Denominations.—Half-penny. Farthing.

Half-penny. *Obv.*, busts of the king and queen to the right; the former laureated and in armour, and the latter with drapery over her shoulders. GVLIELMVS ET MARIA. *Rev.*, the usual figure of Britannia (as on Charles II.'s coins). BRITANNIA. A few have the date in the exergue, below the figure, as 1689 and 1691. The edge always has the date and the words NVMMORVM FAMVLVS.

Farthing. Exactly like the half-pennies, with the date 1690, 1691, or 1692, always on both the edge and the exergue.

The last year in which any English tin coins with copper plugs through the centre, were made, was 1692, when it was found that the total amount coined of tin from March 1684 (when it was introduced), to January 1692 (when it ended), was 344 tons, amounting in value to £65,929 15s. 9d., nearly at the rate of 21d. per lb. weight.

COPPER MONEY.

Denominations.—Half-penny. Farthing.

Half-penny. Similar to the tin half-penny in design, with the date—usually 1694—in the exergue; edge quite plain.

Farthing. Exactly like the half-penny in every respect.

Rarity.—The copper coins are not common, but the tin are rare.

WILLIAM III.

1694 to 1702.

Denominations.—Copper Half-penny and Farthing.

Half-penny. *Obv.*, laureated bust of the king to the right, in armour. GVLIELMVS TERTIVS. *Rev.*, figure of Britannia (as on Charles II.'s coins). BRITANNIA. The date is sometimes in the exergue, and sometimes above, immediately following the word BRITANNIA. The dates are from 1695 to 1701, inclusive.

Farthing. Exactly similar to the half-penny in every respect. There are the same variations in placing the date, and the same different dates themselves. The edges of both coins are quite plain.

Rarity.—Common.

ANNE.

1702 to 1714.

Denomination.—Copper Farthing.

Farthing. *Obv.*, bust of the queen to the left, with drapery over her shoulders, and her hair adorned with

pearls. ANNA DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, a figure of Britannia, seated, with a palm branch in her right hand and a spear in her left; by her side is an oval shield bearing the united crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. BRITANNIA. The date, 1714, in the exergue. On both sides of the coin there is a double border, the outer part milled. This coin is very beautifully engraved by John Croker, an English artist.

There is a very absurd popular error relative to the rarity of Queen Anne's farthings. The truth is that there was a large number struck; the above coin being easily obtainable, and ranging in value from 6s. to 15s., according to its state of preservation.

There were several varieties of *pattern* farthings and half-pence made, but our space and our plan alike exclude their description.

GEORGE I.

1714 to 1727.

Denominations.—Copper Half-penny and Farthing.

Half-penny. *Obv.*, bust of the king to the right, laureated and draped. GEORGIVS REX. *Rev.*, figure of Britannia (as on Anne's farthing). BRITANNIA. The date in the exergue. On both sides of the coin there is a double border, the outer part milled.

Farthing. Exactly similar to the half-penny.

These two coins were engraved by John Croker, and bear a great resemblance to Anne's farthing, by the same artist. The dates on both denominations are of every

year from 1717 to 1724 inclusive. The pieces of 1717 and 1718 are much thicker and smaller than those of the following dates, and generally go by the name of "dumps."

The coins of this reign were considerably lighter than those of the preceding monarchs, 28 pence instead of 21, now being made out of a pound avoirdupois.

Rarity.—Not common; the "dumps" rare.

GEORGE II.

1727 to 1760.

Issues.—Two. The first with a younger head of the king, and the second with a portrait exhibiting much older features.

FIRST ISSUE.—YOUNG HEAD.

Denominations.—Copper Half-penny and Farthing.

Half-penny. *Obv.*, bust of the king to the left, laureated and in armour. GEORGIVS II. REX. *Rev.*, the usual figure of Britannia. BRITANNIA. The date in the exergue. The dates are from 1729 to 1739, inclusive.

Farthing. Exactly similar to the half-penny.

There is a curious Mint blunder on a half-penny of this reign: one dated 1730 has the king's name erroneously spelt GEOGIVS.

Under George II. 23 pence (46 half-pence or 92 farthings) were made out of a pound avoirdupois.

Rarity.—The coins with the young head are scarce.

SECOND ISSUE.—OLD HEAD.

DATED 1740 TO 1754.

Denominations.—Copper Half-penny and Farthing.

Half-penny. *Obv.*, bust with older features, to the left, laureated and in armour. GEORGIVS (or GEORGIUS) II. REX. *Rev.*, exactly like that of the 1st issue. Dates from 1740 to 1754, inclusive.

Farthing. Exactly similar to the half-penny.

Snelling says that these coins had been so numerously counterfeited, that, at the beginning of the year 1753, it was computed that nearly one-half or two-fifths of the current copper money were counterfeits. About a year afterwards a petition and representation was made to the lords of the Treasury, praying a suspension of the copper coinage for a few years, on this account. It was therefore ordered that a stoppage should be put to the coinage, which was accordingly done, and no copper money of George II. was made after this year, 1754, until 1770 in George III.'s reign.

Rarity.—Common.

GEORGE III.

1760 to 1820.

Issues.—Four. 1st, early coinage, 1770 to 1775, inclusive. 2nd, 1797. 3rd, 1799. 4th, 1806 and 1807.

FIRST ISSUE.

Denominations.—Copper Half-penny and Farthing.

Half-penny. *Obv.*, bust of the king to the right, laureated, and in armour. GEORGIVS III. REX. *Rev.*, the usual figure of Britannia. BRITANNIA. The date (1770—75.) in the exergue. The edge quite plain, like all the previous copper coins.

Farthing. Exactly similar to the half-penny.

There is another Mint blunder upon a half-penny of this issue. One dated 1772 has the king's name spelt GEORIUS; it is rarer than the blundered one of George II., a reward—it is said—being offered for each piece if returned to the mint.

Rarity.—Common; the error half-penny rare.

SECOND ISSUE.

Denominations.—Copper Two-pence and Penny.

Twopence. *Obv.*, a laureated and draped bust of the king to the right. A small K., the initial of Kughler the artist, on the lowest fold of the drapery. GEORGIUS III. D. G. REX. *Rev.*, a new figure of Britannia, to the left, holding an olive branch in her right hand, and a trident in her left. She is seated upon a rock surrounded by waves, and has by her side an oval shield bearing St. George's and St. Andrew's crosses united. A ship is seen in the distance, and on one of the rocks is the word SOHO in minute letters. BRITANNIA above, and 1797 below. The centres of this coin are sunken, and the legends and date are upon broad raised rims in sunken or incuse letters. Edge plain.

Penny. Exactly similar to the twopence in every respect.

Rarity.—Common but difficult to obtain in very fine condition.

THIRD ISSUE.

Denominations.—Copper Half-penny and Farthing.

Half-penny. *Obv.*, bust as on the 2nd issue twopence. GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA REX. *Rev.*, similar figure of Britannia, but the waves are cut off by a semicircle. BRITANNIA above, and 1799 below. The edge is milled with short slanting lines. There are no raised rims on this coin, and the letters are in relief in the usual manner.

Farthing. *Obv.*, exactly like the half-penny, but with the addition of the date, 1799, just below the bust. *Rev.*, also precisely similar, but 1 FARTHING in place of the date. Edge milled in the same manner.

The coins of this and the preceding issue were made by Boulton with his improved steam machinery at the Soho mint, near Birmingham. The artist who engraved the dies was Kughler, a German, in the employ of Mr. Boulton.

By a proclamation of the 26th July, 1797, the two-penny pieces were to weigh two ounces avoirdupois each, and the pennies one ounce, which they actually do. "As the proclamation did not fix the weight at which the half-pence and farthings were to be coined, though it specified that of the two-penny and penny pieces, it was taken for granted that the smaller pieces were to bear a proportion to the larger. But when the coins were issued, that was not found to be so, for the inferior coins were by no means the half and the quarter of the penny. This occasioned a report that they were short of weight, and that government intended to call them in. This report checked the circulation of them for some little time; but the prejudice against the coins was removed by paragraphs in the public newspapers, in 1800, which, though not declared to be by authority of government, had yet the appearance of having been sanctioned by it. They stated that, owing to

an unexpected rise of copper, the privy council had thought proper to allow Mr. Boulton to coin 36 halfpence to the pound, instead of 32, and that consequently they were not half the weight of the penny pieces, but being sanctioned by the king's proclamation, they were of equal currency to any other coin in the kingdom." (*Ruding*, 3rd edit. ii. 100).

Rarity.—Common.

FOURTH ISSUE.

Denominations. — Copper. Penny, Half-penny, and Farthing.

Penny. *Obv.*, a new bust of the king, to the right, laureated, and draped. K., for Kuchler on the truncation. GEORGIUS III. D. G. REX. The date 1806 or 1807, below the bust. *Rev.*, a figure of Britannia (as on the coins of the 2nd issue). SOHO on a rock. BRITANNIA above. The edge is milled with short slanting strokes as before.

Half-penny and Farthing. Exactly similar to the penny in every respect.

The above coins were also struck by Boulton at the Soho Mint. They were made current on 7th May, 1806, at the rate of 24 pence (48 half-pence or 96 farthings) to the pound avoirdupois.

Rarity.—Common.

GEORGE IV.

1820 to 1830.

Issues.—Two. The first, of farthings only, in 1821. The second, of pennies, half-pennies, and farthings, in 1825 and 1826.

FIRST ISSUE.

Denomination.—Copper Farthing.

Farthing. *Obv.*, laureated bust of the king to the left, with drapery round the neck. GEORGIUS IIII. DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, a figure of Britannia, seated, to the right. She holds a trident in her left hand, and leans with her right upon the Union shield, holding an olive branch. The head of the British lion appears at her feet. BRITANNIAR. REX FID. DEF. The date below, in the exergue. Edge plain. The dates are from 1821 to 1826 inclusive, except 1824. This coin was engraved by Pistrucci.

This farthing weighs the same as that of the last issue of George III., ninety-six being coined out of a pound avoirdupois. It was made current by a proclamation dated 14th November, 1821.

Rarity.—Common.

SECOND ISSUE.

Denominations.—Penny, Half-penny, and Farthing, in copper.

Penny. *Obv.*, a small laureated bust to the left, with bare neck (not draped as in the 1st issue). GEORGIUS IV. DEI GRATIA. The date—1825, 1826, or 1827—below the head. *Rev.*, a figure of Britannia as on the 1st issue, but without the olive branch and lion's head. BRITANNIAR. REX FID. DEF. A rose, thistle and shamrock, conjoined, in the exergue, instead of the date. Plain edge. This and the following coins were modelled and engraved by William Wyon.

Half-penny and Farthing. Exactly similar to the penny in every respect. The dates on the half-pennies are 1826 and 1827, and on the farthings 1826 to 1830, inclusive.

These coins are of the same weight as those of George

III.'s last issue, and this king's first, viz:—24 pence, 48 half-pence, or 96 farthings, to the pound avoirdupois. The above three coins were made current by proclamation on 13th January, 1826.

Rarity.—Common.

The following two pieces may be here described, as they are often mistaken for English coins:—

Half-farthing. A piece of this value was coined for Ceylon in 1828, which date appears below the bust. Its weight was half that of the English farthing, 192 being made out of a pound of copper. It is very rare.

One-third of a Farthing. Coined for Malta in 1827, with that date below the bust. 288 were made out of a pound avoirdupois.

The design or type of the above two coins is exactly similar to that of the penny.

WILLIAM IV.

1830 to 1837.

Denominations. — Copper Penny, Half-penny, and Farthing.

Penny. *Obv.*, bust of the king to the right; no laurel wreath and no drapery. GULIELMUS IIII. DEI GRATIA. The date below the head. *Rev.*, figure of Britannia, exactly like that on George IV.'s penny. The same ornament in the exergue. BRITANNIAR. REX FID. DEF. Plain edge.

Half-penny and Farthing. Exactly similar to the penny in every respect.

The weights of these coins are the same as those of George IV. They were also engraved by William Wyon, whose initials, W. W. incuse, may be seen upon the truncation of the bust on the half-pennies and farthings.

Rarity.—The farthing is common, but the penny and half-penny are not easily obtainable.

Pieces of the value of one-third of a farthing were struck in 1835 for Malta. They are exactly similar in design to the English coins; 288 were made out of a pound avoirdupois.

An extremely rare half-farthing, in the author's cabinet, is dated 1837. It is of similar design to all the other copper coins, and weighs the same as George IV.'s half-farthing; being also most probably coined for Ceylon, though not mentioned in Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage*, 3rd edition.

VICTORIA.

1837.

Issues.—Two. The first, as usual, of copper coins; and the second of bronze.

FIRST ISSUE.—COPPER.

Denominations.—Penny. Half-penny. Farthing. Half-farthing.

Penny. *Obv.*, bust of the queen to the left, her hair banded, and with bare neck. W. W. (the initials of William Wyon, the engraver) in sunken letters on the

truncation of the bust. The date below. VICTORIA DEI GRATIA. *Rev.*, the figure of Britannia, seated, to the right, with a trident in her left hand, and leaning her right upon an oval shield bearing the united crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. In the exergue, below, is an ornament composed of the rose, thistle, and shamrock, united. BRITANNIAR. REG. FID. DEF. Edge plain.

Half-penny and Farthing. Exactly similar to the penny in every respect.

Half-farthings. *Obv.*, bust of the queen to the left, as before, her hair banded, and with bare neck. VICTORIA D. G. BRITANNIAR. REGINA F. D. *Rev.*, the words HALF / FARTHING in two lines across the centre of the coin; a crown above, and the date beneath. Below all, the rose, thistle, and shamrock, united. Edge plain. In 1856 there were 913,920 of these pieces coined, but none have been made since.

The weights of the above coins are the same as those of George III.'s last issue, George IV., and William IV., viz:—24 pence, 48 half-pence, 96 farthings, or 192 half-farthings, were made out of an avoirdupois pound of copper. Thus the

Penny	weighs	291⅔	grains	Troy.
Half-penny	„	146	„	„
Farthing	„	73	„	„
Half-farthing	„	36½	„	„

Rarity.—Common.

The following small copper pieces are perhaps colonial coins.

One-third of a farthing. Exactly like the penny. Date 1844. Weight, 24⅓ grs.

Quarter-farthing. Exactly like the half-farthing, except in having the word QUARTER in place of HALF. Various dates. Weight, 18¼ grs. Very rare.

SECOND ISSUE.—BRONZE COINS.

Denominations.—Penny. Half-penny. Farthing.

Penny. *Obv.*, a laureated bust of the queen to the left, with drapery over the shoulders. VICTORIA D. G. BRITT. REG. F. D. *Rev.*, a figure of Britannia as on the 1st issue, but surrounded by the sea. A lighthouse and ship in the distance. ONE PENNY, above. The dates 1860 (or following years) in the exergue. Edge plain.

Half-penny and Farthing. Exactly like the penny, except in the value—HALF PENNY or FARTHING—on the reverse.

These coins superseded all the copper ones in 1860, when they were first issued. They are made of a bronze mixture composed, in 100 parts by weight, of 95 copper, 4 tin, and 1 zinc, the same as the bronze coinage of France. They are of less intrinsic value than the old copper coins, and are coined at the rate of 48 pence in one pound avoirdupois of 7,000 grains; 80 half-pence, and 160 farthings.

Rarity.—Common. They are the only coinage of pennies, &c., now legally in circulation.

END OF PART THE THIRD.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 4, *Gold Coins*, line 19, for "argue with" read "rebuke."

Page 5, *Gold Coins*, line 13, for "is to be" read "is."

Same page, line 20, for "PROTEGET" read "PROTEGIT or PROTEGET."

Same page, line 22, after "NEQUIT" read "A mind devoted to such a sign (the cross) is unable to waver."

Same page, line 24, after "DEUS" read "May God preserve them in union."

Page 10, *Gold Coins*. A quarter-noble of the 18th year of Edward III., 2nd issue, sold for £7. 5s. at the sale of the Whitbourn cabinet, February, 1869. *Obv.*, a tressure of six curves, containing the royal arms (as Fig. 2). *Rev.*, a double tressure of eight curves, containing a cross fleurée. A large E in the centre of the cross. Unpublished.

Page 20, *Gold Coins*. Mr. Evans has the following Noble of the 2nd issue of Henry IV. *Obv.*, like the second noble (described at the bottom of p. 20), the arms as Fig. 7, and without the flag. There are three ropes to the stern, and one to the bows of the ship, which has a trefoil upon it. It reads FRAC. in the legend. *Rev.*, the usual type, but with a small trefoil at the head of the first lion. Weight 108 grs.

Mr. Evans has also the Half Noble of the same coinage. *Obv.*, usual type (as on that of the 1st issue), but the arms

as Fig. 7. A trefoil on the ship, and two ropes to the stern and one to the bows. HENRIC. DI. G. REX ANGL. Z. FRAC. D. H. Z. AQ. *Rev.*, usual type, but with a trefoil at the head of the fourth lion. DOMINE NE IN FVRORE TVO ARGVAS ME. It is rather worn, weighing 53 grains. Unique?

At a meeting of the Numismatic Society on Nov. 19th, 1868, Mr. Webster exhibited an unique quarter noble of Henry IV., struck after his 13th year, with a coronet mint mark on the reverse.

Page 32, *Gold Coins.* The angel and angelet described on this page properly belong to the second issue of Henry VII., and are common. The angels of his first issue are very rare, and may be described as follows:—

Angel. *Obv.*, the archangel Michael spearing the dragon, but standing in the same position as on the coins of Richard III. (see fig. 15). The archangel's body is completely covered with feathers, as on fig. 15 (half-angel of Richard III.); while on the second issue his body is without feathers, like the coins of Henry VIII. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. *Rev.*, the ship and arms as usual; H. and a rose at the sides of the mast. PER CRVCEM TVA. SALVA NOS XPC. REDEM. *m.m.* a rose. Very rare, in the possession of John Evans, Esq., F.R.S.

Angelet. *Obv.*, exactly like the angel. HENRIC DI GRA. REX ANGL. *Rev.*, also exactly similar to the angel. O CRUX AVE SPES VNICA. *m.m.*, on both sides, a rose. Unpublished; extremely rare, if not unique. It is in the possession of John Evans, Esq., F.R.S., to whom I am indebted for the above information.

Page 42, *Gold Coins.* The half-sovereign of the first

issue of Edward VI. is much more common than the crown and half-crown.

Page 47, *Gold Coins.* Mr. Evans informs me that the coins of Edward VI.'s 4th issue have the letter Y for a mint mark almost as often as the tun. The former is the mark of Sir John Yorke, master of the mint to Edward VI.

Page 51, *Gold Coins.* The description of the angel on this page is erroneous. The angel of the first issue of Elizabeth is rare. It is the only one like Mary's angel, and has the inner circle like hers, that is, formed of a plain thin line only. It reads, ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG. FRA. Z. HIB. REG. *Rev.*, like Mary's angel, but with E., instead of M.

Second issue, Angel. *Obv.*, the archangel Michael standing with both feet upon the dragon, and piercing it through the mouth with a spear, the upper end of which terminates in a cross. All within a thick *beaded* inner circle. ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG. FR. ET HI. (or HIB.) REGINA. *Rev.*, a ship with a cross for a mast, floating upon waves. On the side of it, a shield bearing the arms (as Fig. 25). The letter E. and a rose at the sides of the cross. Inner circle beaded. A DNO. FACTVM EST ISTVD ET EST MIRABI. Common.

The descriptions of the angelet and quarter-angel on page 51, now read correctly; but it should be noted that they belong to the *second* issue, not the first.

The above error was kindly pointed out to me by John Evans, Esq.

Page 72, *Gold Coins.* At a meeting of the Numismatic Society, on February 20th, 1868, Mr. Vaux exhibited two specimens of a guinea of Charles II., of 1675, with the blundered legend CRAOLVS instead of CAROLVS.

Page 14, *Silver Coins*, line 6, for "is to be" read "is."

Same page, line 23, after "DEUS" read "May God preserve them in union."

Page 29, *Silver Coins.* At a meeting of the Numismatic Society, on January 21st, 1869, Mr. Sharp exhibited a groat of Edward V., struck at London, having on the obverse a boar's head *m.m.*, and on the reverse a fleur-de-lis; found at Towcester.

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